MARCH.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,556—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. }
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... }
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 28-12 per doz. bottles
"Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... }

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th Mar.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd „
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th „
• ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	2033	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th „
† ASSAM	2033	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

• This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th „
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May „
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate, return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th april.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

THE s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave for GENOA and MARSEILLES, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, and passengers will embark at the Apollo Bunder, whence the steamer will sail at 5 o'clock p.m. A steam-launch will run at intervals between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., for the purpose of conveying passengers and their baggage to the steamer.

Heavy Baggage must be sent on board the steamer at the Prince's Dock on or before the 5th March.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th Feb., 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar. 1889.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3330	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3514	480	17th „
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th „
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th December, 1888.

[illegible]LL LINE OF STEAMERS.

B[illegible]Y TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	[illegible]mmander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HAL[illegible]	[illegible] Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

	Tons.	Commander	for	sailing about
CITY OF CARTHAGE	2,659	J. Swan	Liverpool	5th Mar
CITY OF EDINBURGH	3,212	W. H. Barham	„	8th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried: Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about MONDAY, the 11th March 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRAVELLING RUGS, MAUDS, &c.

For use on the Overland Journey, all imported direct and guaranteed pure wool.

Real Scotch Mauds, choice assortment of Clan favours, each Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

Real Scotch Mauds, a variety of Fancy Checks and Mixtures, each Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 33.

New Osborne Wrap, Fancy Check Patterns, each Rs. 20.

Austrian Rug, Fancy Stripe Patterns, each Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 16.

Fancy Striped Rugs, splendid Assortment, each Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

Striped Cotton Dust Wraps (washing), each Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Single Resais, each Rs. 3. Double Resais, each Rs. 4. Small size Pillows, each Re. 1. Large Pillows, each Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TABLE ORNAMENTS

TREACHER and Co.'s entirely new Stock of Flower Tubes, Vases, Holders, Epergnes, and Mirror Bracket Holders is now on view, and comprises the latest Designs and Shapes, in all Shades of Plain Colours and Fancy Tinted Glass.

Flower Tubes, from As. 12 to Re. 1-8 each.

Flower Vases, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Flower Holders, the new Rustic Pattern, From Rs. 4 to Rs. 14-8.

Flower Epergnes, all on Mirror Stands, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

Mirror Bracket Flower Holders, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 32.

New Finger Bowls and Stands. Stands can be used as Ice Plates, in a large variety of Plain, Crystal, and Fancy Tinted Glass.

	Rs. a.
Plain Crystal Bowl and Plate Blue Amber	3 0
Deep Ruby Shade Bowl and Plate	3 8

Fairy Lamps of all descriptions.

Hand-painted and Plain Menu Stands, from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4-8.

Hand-painted and Plain name Tablets, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-4.

Afternoon Tea Services in great variety. After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers of all descriptions. Harlequin Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Services in all tints.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jewellery Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.

Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.		No. 1. Blue Line. Rs. a.	No. 8. Peach Blow. Rs. a.	No. 4. Gilt Line. Rs. a.	No. 5. Plain White. Rs. a.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine. Rs. a.	No. 7. Bird on Almond. Rs. a.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt. Rs. a.
Meat Plates	per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup „	„	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding „	„	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese „	„	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish	each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish	„	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat „	„	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" „ „	„	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" „ „	„	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" „ „	„	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" „ „	„	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer	„	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	5 0	5 8
9" Pie Dish	„	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 14	1 10	2 8
11" „	„	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen	„	9 4	9 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen	„	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes	„	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes	„	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl	„	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot Water Plates	per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes	each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover	„	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates	per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes	each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish	„	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.

No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 8 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.

Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. ½ Service of above, Rs. 47.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. ½ Service of above, Rs. 73.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 198. ½ Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
EPERGNES.
FINGER BOWLS.
FLOWER VASES.
MENU STANDS.
NAME TABLETS.
TOILET SERVICES.
TOILET TABLE SETS.
TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on the 8th February, 1889, before Mr. Justice North the action of Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark *vs.* O'Hara Bros. and Co. and the East London Paint Company was disposed of. The action was brought to restrain the Defendants from affixing, marking or stamping with a RED MEDAL or any imitation or device representing a Red Medal, any tins of French Polish Manufactured, Sold, Exported, or Offered for Sale by them not of the Plaintiff's Manufacture, and from getting up, labelling, or marking their goods in such a way as to induce the trade and public to believe the goods were the Manufacture of the Plaintiffs. Mr. Willis Bund who appeared for the Plaintiffs stated that the Defendants were willing to consent to a perpetual injunction being granted in the terms of the notice, and as all parties were *sui juris* an order would be taken in this form. Mr. Oswald, who appeared for the Defendants said he had carefully looked into the matter, and found that he could not contest the case, and, therefore, with a view to saving the time of the Court he would consent to the order. The motion would be treated as the trial of the action, and a perpetual injunction would be made against the Defendants. His Lordship made the order in the terms agreed upon by the parties. The tins of French Polish, in respect of which the Plaintiffs brought the action, had been shipped by the Defendants to Bombay.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK'S "LAL MOHUR" FRENCH POLISH.

Is superior to any in the market, and the demand for it is unprecedented.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK,

7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

PARIS. BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL.

TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPAN PAINTS AND COLORS.

4 GOLD MEDALS. 2 SILVER MEDALS. 1 BRONZE MEDAL.

LARGE STOCKS IN BOMBAY GODOWN.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.

MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.

Rs. 69 per dozen.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES,

DEALERS IN

COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.

SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES, for Painting Ships' bottoms.

All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.,
219,221 ABDOOL RAHAMON STREET.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. Ld.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

MESSRS MARCKS & Co., LD., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

No.	Change	Rs.
No. 1	(to change 2 semi-notes)	750
„ 2	„ 5 „ „	775
„ 3	„ 5 „ „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, opposite the Clock Tower, } AND } POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

ENGLISH BISCUITS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HEALTH.
Similar to the "Toast" Biscuit.
Large tins, Re. 1-8.

CABIN.
A small size Ship Biscuit.
5 lb. tins, Re. 1-12.

ATLANTIC.
A small Crisp Cheese Biscuit.
Large tins, Re. 1-3.

WHOLEMEAL.
A Biscuit much Appreciated.
Large tins, Re. 1-10.

OSWEGO.
A Favorite Biscuit.
Large tins, Re. 1-12.

DESSERT RUSKS, DUTCH MACCAROONS, SWISS CREAMS, &c.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

HELMETS! "FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

GENT.'S AND LADIES'. HELMETS!!

THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.

Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

NEW SHAPE!! Extra Light LADIES TERAI HATS.

HOAR & CO., } HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED

MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.

The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.

Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.

WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladie's and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co. and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor ...Mr. H. STANLEY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
Who will appear in Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera,
THE MIKADO.
NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!
Efficient Orchestra Under the Conductorship of
HERR JOHANA BRANN
Much larger Company than last Season.
WEDNESDAY, March 6th,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
THURSDAY, POSITIVELY,
YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
This Opera was a Grand Success at Calcutta.
Scenery, Dresses and Properties, in fact, the Whole Opera COMPLETE.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

Box Office at Soundy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the season.

N.B.—Those unable to gain admission on MONDAY NIGHT owing to crowded state of the house will be admitted TO-NIGHT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ......Mr. THOS. HUDSON.

The People's popular place of Amusement.
Nightly Crowded by the *Elite* of Bombay to witness the Monarchs of Minstrelsy.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
The most Refined Organization in the East.
IMITATORS WE HAVE HAD, BUT RIVALS NARY A ONE.
YOUTH, BEAUTY, and TALENT.
OUR PRESENT PROGRAMME
A Succession of Successes.
EVERY ITEM ENCORED
Which will be repeated TO-NIGHT for the last time.
And don't forget that our Entertainment is
"FUNNY, VERY, VERY, VERY. FUNNY."
It begins with a Breeze,
Emerges into a Hurricane,
and ends
AMID A CYCLONE OF LAUGHTER.

Perplexing Situations, Humorous Mistakes, and all sorts of Entertaining Comicalities, Songs, Music, Absurdities, Witticisms, and Eccentricities.
And all within the bounds of strict propriety.
AND OUR PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re 1-8, Re. 1 and As. 8
Reserved Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15; Smiling begins 9 p.m., sharp.

C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.

NOTICE.—First Grand Change of Programme TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, March 6

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELLSOHN'S ORATORIO,
"THE ELIJAH,"
will be performed
at the TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, 12th March, 1889, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after TUESDAY, 5th March, 1-89.
Reserved Seats...... Rs. 3 | Back Seats ...... Rs. 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy., B. P. Society.

IN THE PRESS.

WILL BE READY BY THE END OF MARCH 1889.
BOMBAY MATRICULATION MECHANICS.
(ILLUSTRATED)
Being an Elementary Manual on Statics as required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.
MAINLY BASED
ON THE QUESTIONS SET AT THE EXAMINATION SINCE 1863.
With numerous Exercises and an Appendix on the Metric System of Weights and Measures.
SECOND EDITION.
BY
KAVASJEE D. NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.R.A.S.,
BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay:
Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON.
1889
Price One Rupee.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following Services for the official year 1889-90:—

I. Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay District.
II. Supply of and Repairs to the Barrack Furniture, Bombay.
III. Supply of Petty Stores, &c., Bombay.
IV. Plumber's Works in Bombay.
V. Supply of Labour and Materials, Petty Stores, Road Metal Stones, &c., under 10 Separate Schedules of Rates at Deolali.

2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Bombay Office, Fort, during office hours, as also at the P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali, with regard to the Service V.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 20th March 1889 when they will be opened.

4. The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.

W. OSBORN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works Bombay.
Bombay, Military Works Office, 2nd March, 1889.

THE following extract from the BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT No. VI. of 1886 is published for general information and any person residing within the limits of Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Aden and Deesa, who may have in his or her custody any register or record of the nature referred to is invited to send such register or record to the office of the Undersigned not later than the 1st of October, 1889.

"Section 32. If any person in British India or in the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, has for the time being the custody of any Register or Record of Birth, Baptism, Naming, Dedication, Death or Burial of any Persons * of the classes referred to in section 11, sub-section 1; or of any register or record of marriage of any persons of the classes to which † Act III. of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, or the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1865 applies, and if such register or record has been made otherwise than in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register or record was kept, he may within One Year from the date on which this Act comes into force send the register or record to the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which he resides, or if he resides within the limits of any such Prince or State as aforesaid to such one of the Registrars-General as aforesaid as the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in this behalf.

T. M. FILGATE,
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under Act VI. of 1886.

* (*a*) In British India the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act 1865 applies, and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force and all persons professing the Christian religion.
(*b*) In the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, British subjects, being members of a like race, sect or tribe or professing the Christian Religion.

† An Act providing a form of marriage for persons who do not profess the Christian Jewish, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH Newspapers for Sale, THIRTY DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN LONDON, to Natives of India.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF CARRIAGE AND POSTAGE.

AT Rs. 3-4. BOMBAY; Rs. 5-2, UP-COUNTRY.
Funny Folks. Liverpool Catholic Times
London Figaro. Tit Bits.

AT Rs. 5-2, BOMBAY; Rs. 6-12, CUP-OUNTRY.
Dublin Weekly Freeman.

At Rs. 6-8, BOMBAY; Rs. 8-2, UP-COUNTRY.
English Mechanic and Public Opinion.
World of Science. Weekly London Times.

AT Rs. 9-12, BOMBAY; Rs. 11-6, UP-COUNTRY.
Athenium. Punch (Illustrated).
Fair-Play. Weekly Register.

AT Rs. 13, BOMBAY; Rs. 14-10, UP-COUNTRY.
Pall Mall Budget.

AT Rs. 16-4, BOMBAY; Rs. 17-14, UP-COUNTRY
London Tablet.

AT Rs. 19-8, BOMBAY; Rs. 21-2, UP-COUNTRY.
British Medical Journal. Saturday Review.
Home News. St. James's Budget.
Graphic. Truth.
Illustrated London News. Vanity Fair.
Overland Mail. World.

AT Rs. 19-8, BOMBAY; Rs. 22-12, UP-COUNTRY.
Engineer. Mail (tri-Weekly.)
Engineering. Pictorial World.
Field.

AT Rs. 22-12, BOMBAY; Rs. 26, UP-COUNTRY.
Lancet.

N.B.—Specimen copy on receipt of One Anna postage stamp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Society's Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. R. Gilbert will draw the attention of the members to the recent Rules issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces relating to shooting and fishing in the reserved forests of that part of India.

All gentlemen interested in sport are earnestly requested to attend the meeting. Mr. J. D. INVERARITY will preside.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.
6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1889.

FOR SALE.—At AHMEDABAD during the HORSE FAIR, the property of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Some good sound Grey HORSES, parted with on account of Color Only, and some smart Burman PONIES—some in pairs and some singly.

Also 15 cast horses by auction on the 22nd and 23rd.

Amongst both lots will be found some excellent MARES suitable for breeding.

NOTICE.

TO THE DIRECTORS, THE ORIENTAL OIL AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN.—We, the Undersigned Shareholders of the above Company request you to call at an early date an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for passing Resolutions as follows, *viz*:—

1st.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and fix his or their Remuneration.

We remain, Gentlemen, Yours Faithfully,
TULLUCKCHAND MANICKCHAND.
S. BURJORJEE.
J. H. LATIMER (by his attorney, S. Burjorjee
Rev. P. CONCESSIO.
S. J. D'ABREO.
DADABHOY MADHOWRAO.
FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE BHARUCHA.
GUJANAN RAMCHANDRA, K.
બાપુ મનોરદાસ,
(*i.e.*) BAPOO MANOREDAS.
BHUGWANDAS GORDHANDAS.
કાનજી ગોવીંદજી,
(*i.e.*) CANJEE GOVINDJEE.
AROTUM GORDHANDAS.
ઠાકરશી નારણજી,
(*i.e.*) THACKERSEY NARANJEE.
JEEVAND S MOOLJEE.
DHURUMSEY PURSHOTUM.
કરસનદાસ લખમીદાસ,
(*i.e.*) CURSONDAS LUKMIDAS.
હાજી વાએદીના કાસમ,
(*i.e.*) HAJEE VIADINA CASSUM.
Bombay, 20th Feb. 1889.

IN pursuance of the aforesaid requisition of the Shareholders and Creditors of the above Company. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS and CREDITORS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., to consider the proposals made in the said requisition, and to pass such resolutions as may be considered desirable.

ઠાકરશી નારણજી,
(*i.e.*) THACKERSEY NARANJEE,
RUPSING MATHURADAS LOWJEE,
VITHOLDAS MANOREDAS,
Directors.
Bombay, 4th March 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 244, OF 1889.

SOORA NATHA JAITHA AKHA HINDU AKHA and PULSA NATHA, all of Bombay Marwarees, carrying on business in co-partnership, at Cawady, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of SOORA NATHA and Company..................Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMRAO GOVINDJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Khutterwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 22nd day of February, 1889, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property, at the instance of the Plaintiffs.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakoordwar, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sadanund Bhasker, on or towards the west by the property of Padmanath Bapujee, on or towards the south by the public road, and on or towards the north by a gully.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakoordwar, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Bhasker, on or towards the west by the property of Bhicajee Manick, on or towards the south by the public road, and on or towards the north by a gully.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same, that they should on or before the 23rd day of March, 1889, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of March 1889.

(Sd.) C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assist. Commissioner.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 120 TONS of WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL, to be delivered at the Poona Railway Station, in the first week of April next. For further particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for Irrigation, Poona Districts.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March, 1889.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH DIVIDEND, at Rs. 50 per Whole and Rs. 25 per Half-share, for the year ending 31st December, 1888, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th March instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th ultimo, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHUR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1889.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) Fifty per share, for the Half-year ended the 31st December, 1888, will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 5th March, 1889, on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to 11th March, 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સની કંપની,
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents
Bombay, 26th Feb. 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal N. LEASK, M.A.

INSURANCES

THE NORTH QUEENSLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL (Marine) £100,000.
INVESTED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, £35,000.
MARINE INSURANCE TAKEN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
LOW RATES.
LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1825 .... £988,156
,, 1886 .... £955 039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,399	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum street.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the appro val o the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Prize Distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Dinshaw Memorial Fund meeting, Messrs. King, King and Co's Offices.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Siam (s), from Aden ; Pachumba (s), Kurrachi ; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Taif (s), for Natal ; China (s), Havre ; and Serica (s), Antwerp and Port Said.

Polo.—There will be no polo this evening.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Labourdonias, and the s.s. Clan Forbes entered and the s.s. Eaden Hall left the dock on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Tanjore and the s.s. Abana, entered the dock yesterday and the s.s. Dragoman left the dock on Sunday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 7-50 a.m. on Thuesday, the 7th.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd February 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 2,70,918.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali.—The third lecture of the season 1888-89, will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, the 5th day of March instant, by Mr. Nanabhai Ardeshir Moos, L.C.E, B.Sc. F.R.SE. F.H.A.S, F.C.S, Lecturer in Physics, Elphinstone College, on Light. The lecture will be illustrated by experiments. The lecture is open to the public.

Bombay Natural History Society.—The usual monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms this evening at 5.30, when Mr. R. Gilbert will draw the attention of the members to the recent rules issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces relating to shooting and fishing in the reserved forests of that part of India. Mr. J. D. Inverarity will preside.

Death at the Common Jail.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Common Jail, respecting the death of Ali Mahomed, aged 30 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, and was undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. On the 20th February last he was admitted to the jail hospital suffering from dysentry, from which he died on Sunday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by dysentry.

Cutting off a Wife's Nose.—Yesterday morning a woman named Pooree, the wife of a victoria driver named Peera Ismail, was found lying unconscious in a stable at Khetwady 2nd street with her nose and upper lip cut off and the bones of the face near the wounds fractured. The husband, who, it is alleged, committed the deed, has since absconded ; but a search is being made for him by the police. The injured woman is at present lying in a precarious state at the J. J. Hospital.

The Parsee Sports.—The prizes to the winners at the recent Parsee Gymkhana sports will be distributed on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, at the Parsee Gymkhana Pavilion by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at 5 p. m. It has been arranged to play off a couple of tennis matches between some of the members, commencing at 4-15. We have been requested to state that members of the Gymkhana, subscribers to prize funds, and winners of prizes, with the ladies of their family will be welcomed by the Committee.

Reliefs by the Euphrates.—On the arrival of H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates, the 1st Battalion of the Norfolk Regt., which she brings, will be disposed of as follows :—15 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 2 warrant officers, 714 rank and file, transhipped to Her Majesty's I. M. S. Dalhousie, and the remainder, 8 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 152 rank and file, 40 women, and 69 children will be landed and sent to Colaba Depot. The Dalhousie leaves on the morning of the 7th and arrives at Cannanore on the 9th, lands part of the regiment and proceeds to Calicut, arriving there on the 10th, leaving Calicut for Bombay with details, if any, arriving in Bombay on the 13th. She then leaves on the 16th with the balance of the Norfolk Regiment, arrives at Calicut on the 18th, leaves Calicut the 19th, arriving in Bombay on the 21st. She then leaves on the 23rd with H. E. the Governor.

The Late Fatal Accident at Mahableshwar.—General and Mrs. Pottinger, says the *Indian Spectator*, have the sympathy of all Bombay in their bereavement. A boy of eleven going out for shikar is, says our contemporary, what passes the comprehension of the dull stick-at-home Indian—all that the latter can realize is the accident of which he will make too much for the edification of his boys. Yet there are many amongst us who admire English pluck, and we have heard it asked why a little memorial may not be raised in honour of the gallant little skikari at Mahableshwar.

Sorabjee Cowasjee Kotewal *vs.* **Framjee Muncherjee Madon** and *vice versa*.—Mr. Justice Scott yesterday passed a consent decree in this case. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Linch, and Owen, appeared for Mr. Kotewal, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, represented Mr. Madon. The terms of the consent decree were that the partnership between the parties be dissolved from the 28th February last. Parties to account to each other for transactions carried on by the firm of S. G. Kotewal to time of dissolution of partnership. Mr. Khareghat was appointed Commissioner to settle disputes, and Mr. Framjee Madon not to carry on business in the name of Sorabji C. Kotewal, and appointed receiver on his providing security. Parties to pay their own costs.

Mr. John Harris.—The popular Mining Expert and Dynamite Instructor of Nobel's Explosives Company goes home for a well-earned respite after a sojourn of eleven years in India and the Far East. Mr. Harris is well known from Aden to Yokohama and from Ceylon to Java. But it is in India that he will be best remembered by the Profession in his efforts to introduce modern explosives into the country. Mr. Harris travelled with that object from Cape Comorin to Fort Jamrood and from Quetta to Rangoon ; made friends everywhere and did much good, his pleasant demeanour and obliging disposition conducing much towards his success with those who needed his services, or came into business contact with him. He will be welcomed back on all sides ; and personally we can say that we have seldom met a practical and scientific engineer of such varied knowledge and experience in the domain of his particular calling.—*Indian Engineering*

Fatal gun accident.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Blaney the Coroner opened an enquiry at the European General Hospital touching the death of William Tillot aged 40 years. Deceased was a guard in the G. I. P. Railway and was on the 2nd instant admitted in to the Hospital suffering from a gun shot wound on the left arm which the deceased had said to Dr. Baker the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital had happened by the accidental discharge of his own revolver. Deceased was in a very exhausted and restless condition and lost much blood. He gradually sank and died yesterday morning. Dr. Richard Baker the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital in his evidence before the Jury said the wound of entrance was situated on the inner side of the elbow, and that of exit on the outer side of the left arm about half way between the elbow and the shoulder joint. Dr. Baker was of opinion that the cause of death was due to exhaustion following hoemorrage the result of the gun shot wound on the arm. At this stage the enquiry was adjourned until Saturday next at 4 p. m.

The Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Khoja Benevolent Trust Fund.—The annual general meeting of the members of this charitable fund was held on Sunday at the residence of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim in the chair. From the accounts submitted to the meeting it appeared that at the commencement of 1888 the capital amounted to Rs. 35,642 ; donations during the year were Rs. 1,536, interest and other receipts totalled Rs. 8,333. The friends and relatives of the deceased founder of the Trust, Mr. Jairajbhoy, had subscribed Rs. 1,446 during the period under report. For the relief of the distressed members of the Khoja community, including men, women, and children, the sum of Rs. 2,142 was spent. A poor student was provided with Rs. 255, being the cost of his fees for two years, purchase of books, &c. After defraying sundry incidental charges, the Trust at the end of the year had Rs. 41,802, invested in Port Trust bonds, Government paper, and other good securities. Messrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy, Rahimtullabhoy Peerbhoy (Hon. Secretary), Ebrahimbhoy Hasum, R. M. Syani, M. Mahomed, Esmal Nensey, with Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim as President, are the Trustees of the fund. The report and accounts were passed, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

ACQUITTAL OF MURDERERS.

IMPERATRIX VS. PUDMANA BIN SHETGAPA, KALYA BIN RAMAPA, AND NIRMANI BIN IRAPA.

The accused in this case were charged for having committed culpable homicide amounting to murder in the district of Belgaum. The jury found the prisoners not guilty, but the Sessions Judge of Belgaum disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case to the High Court for orders.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused ; and Mr. M. C. Apte for the Crown, in the place of Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik :—

Mr. Justice Jardine delivered the following judgment. I concur in upholding the unanimous verdict of the jury and in acquitting the three prisoners. After considering the opinion recorded by the learned Sessions Judge, I do not think the verdict manifestly wrong. It was the duty of the jury to consider the confessions made by Padmana and Kalya—but afterwards retracted—in connection with all the other evidence in the case and with the alleged improbabilities set before the jury by the pleader for the prisoners. It is admitted that the case as against all the prisoners hangs on these confessions, Without the confessions the Court could not assume that the woman was killed by violence; as the corpse, when found, was too much decomposed for examination, and it is only in the confessions of the other two prisoners that there is any suggestion that the woman was strangled, and that the prisoner Nirmani strangled her with his fingers. This remark is very important as I concur with my brother Candy in considering the motives for committing the murder, alleged by the prosecution to be very feeble, especially those alleged against Padmana and Nirmani. It is also very doubtful whether midnight murderers, who had suceeded in strangling a lonely woman in her house without her making a cry and without being observed, would take the great risk of carrying the corpse a whole mile, under the moon, to put it into a pit in a field. The motives for the murder not being mercenary, I think there is great force in the remarks which have just been made about the taking away of the *pota* and the discovery of that article. My brother Candy has also mentioned other circumstances which, I think might well influence the Jury in forming their opinon about the value to be attached to the confessions. As regards Nirmani who never confessed and with whom no property was found, I am of opinion that it would have been unsafe to convict. The retracted confessions of the other two prisoners jointly tride may be taken into consideration against him. But as those prisoners could not be examined on oath, nor be subjected to cross examination, their statements are not entitled to even as much consideration as those of an accomplice witness (Q. E. vs. Dosa Jiva. I, L. R. 10, Bom 231.) The witnesses who corroborate some of these statements depose to matters of an ambiguous kind, and which, without the confessions are not necessarily indicative of guilt. It might, therefore, fairly be argued that, as regards Nirmani, the evidence does not point to murder ; but is reasonably consistent with a theory that the deceased woman met her death in the fields: it may be by violence, or by accident, or by natural cause.

Mr. Justice Candy said : The jury having unanimously acquitted the three accused persons of murder, the Sessions Judge has referred the case under section 307 C. P. C. The whole case is then opened, and we have, assuming the functions of Judge, jury, and giving weight both to the opinion of the jury and to satisfy ourselves that the verdict of acquittal is proper, or at least sustainable. The theory of the prosecution is that the absence of the necklace and pot was found on the 28th November when the house of Satava was opened, and a list of her property made, Information was then given of that fact, but that neither the police patel nor the head constable brought this fact to the notice of the chief constable who arrived on the 29th, and that the chief constable first heard of it from Satava's brother on the 1st December, on which date he entered the fact in his diary. But the list of the property had not been prodnced, and no explanation has been offered for its non-production, Surely the first thing which a head constable of ordinary intelligence in such a case would ask is, has anything been stolen from the woman ? All that was known was that the house was locked up, and the body was found in the pit. The woman may have locked the house when going out (a key was found on her person, and may have been robbed and murdered in the jungle, or may have fallen into the pit by accident. Obviously the first important point in order to find out whether she met her death by foul means, was to enquire whether any of her property was stolen. But the only evidence on this point is the deposition of the brother and of the police patel—who, the Sessions Judge remarks, is densely stupid—uncorroborated by the list of property or by the evidence of the head constable. Nor is the chief constable's statement corroborated. In the confession it is alleged that Kallya and Nirmani having strangled Satava, Kallya took up the pot which was lying there and went to put it in his own house, and then returned to Satava's house, and, with his companions, packed up the corpse in *gunny* and his *cumli* and took it to the pit. What possible object could Kallya have in first taking off the pot worth a few annas ? Then the production of the pot is proof of the voluntariness of the confession How is it that Kallya did not say, " Yes, I joined in the murder, and here is the murdered woman's pot which I took ?" But the evidence of the prosecution is that the pot was found in Kallya's house on a *second* search, the first search having been fruitless And yet it is contended that the genuineness of Kallya's confession is proved by his voluntarily producing the pot The confessions were not recorded before the magistrate till the 5th December These facts must have weighed with the jury in judging whether the confessions were to be believed. I have no hesitation in recording my opinion that in the present case it would be most unsafe to convict on the evidence on record. For the reasons given in the above judgments the accused were ordered to be set at liberty.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

A SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHOGVAN WALAD MOHANSING.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. M. H. Scott, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused in the first instance was tried by Mr. H. Batty, Acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish, and was acquitted on the charge laid against him ; but the High Court disagreeing with this decision ordered the re-trial of the accused.

It appears that the accused, a lad of 15 or 17, lived next door to Nowulsing, the father of the deceased, and opposite lived a cousin of Nawalsing. Nawalsing had to go away from the house about the beginning of February, and during his absence, and on the 2nd February, Kesaria, his son aged 7, disappeared. When seen that morning he was wearing all the silver ornaments produced in Court, A little girl Dowki saw deceased goo ff with accused on the latter's invitation to eat grain and accused was later seem by Surjun Bhil following the deceased. About 10 o'clock in the morning accused came to Nawalsing's house and said something about Government seizing children which alarmed the women of the Nawabs' house—the deceased being then missing Search was made all day without result The body was subsequently found near the river covered over with pieces of wood, There were three wounds on the body and seemed to have been inflicted with a hatchet, The only ornaments on the body were a pair of silver anklets and a pair of valueless brass earrings. After the inquest, the chief constable, who had heard the stories of Dewki and Surjun Bhil, questioned the accused, with the result that accused, in the presence of a punch, produced from his cattle shed, wrapped up in a piece of blanket, and kept in a basket, rest of the ornaments worn by the deceased, and from an enclosury close by a hatchet with a stain of blood on it. The articles produced were identified as those of the deceased. Mr. Batty Acting Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors, found the prisoner not guilty, and ordered his acquittal ; but on the accused being re-tried he was convicted and sentenced to transportation, against which latter sentence the appeal was filed.

Their Lordships, after reviewing the case and hearing both sides, upheld the conviction and sentence.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—March 4.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE KHOJA PARTITION SUIT.

CASSUMBHOY AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Jardine in this suit, in which the plaintiff sued his father and younger brother for a partition of ancestral property. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Starding, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for Ahmedbhoy, the appellant and first defendant ; and Mr Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for Cassumbhoy, the plaintiff and first respondent.

Mr. Starling resumed and concluded his remarks on behalf of the appellant, in support of Mr. Latham's arguments, which have already been reported.

Mr. Lang then addressed the court on behalf of the plaintiff and first respondent, arguing that the distinction between ancestral and self acquired property was well-known among Khojas for many years past. The learned counsel showed by reference to several documents that the defendant was well aware of the distinction, and had himself recognised it. The learned counsel showed by reference to what he called an "important" document that the distinction had been quite recognised, at any rate in this Khoja family. Ahmedbhoy had in 1870 entered a caveat to letters of administration to Fazulbhoy's will being granted by the High Court on the ground that it was ancestral property. The distinction had been recognised by Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, in the case of Rahmat Bai, 3 Bombay High Court Reports ; and even as regarded Kutchee Memons, it was well-known that they were governed by the Hindu law in matters of inheritance and succession unless special proof to the contrary was given. Such proof had never yet been given, and the Hindu law applied to Kutchee Memons. Mr. Lang said the onus ought to have been thrown upon the defendant to prove that there was no distinction among Khojas between self-acquired and ancestral property. The plaintiff had shown by his evidence regarding the practice in Kathiawar that a son could compel his father to divide the ancestral property. They had given numerous instances of this, and no proof to the contrary had been given by the defendant, who had failed to prove the custom in Bombay to be such as he had alleged. If the defendant's contention were true, how was it that Alladinbhoy got from his father Rs. 1,40,000 as his share in the family property ? That there was no distinction between the custom of the Khojas in Bombay and in Kathiawar was shown by the defendant's own application for a commission to examine witnesses in Kathiawar and in Kutch. He did not succeed in getting a commission issued, but he did apply for it. The learned counsel argued that the Hindu law applied to Khojas as regarded inheritance and succession. When a Khoja made a will he always drew a distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property. It was not pretended in this suit that the Khojas were governed by Mahomedan law ; and they could not ask the court to give an unlimited power of disposal to a father to will away all his property from his children. The learned counsel read from, and commented upon, the evidence at considerable length, but had not finished at the rising of the court.

PORBANDAR STATE.

It is intended to hold in Porbandar on the 6th and 7th of next May a Show of whatever can be got together to illustrate or stimulate local arts, industries, and learning. No attempt can be made to reach the standard of exhibitions in such places as Poona and Bombay. The object rather is to institute, on a small scale, a popular festival, at which everything will be welcomed that may tend to rouse the faculties of the people, from the purely mental down to the purely physical. The subjoined Prize List is put forth as a sketch which may be added to with experience. The State will gladly do what it can to meet the views of any who may be disposed to send exhibits, and further information may be obtained on application to the honorary secretaries.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has given his special patronage to the effort, and, to further emphasize his interest in the Chief and people of this State, has kindly offered a prize for the exhibit by a native of Porbandar, which, in the opinion of the committee, shall most deserve it in the whole Show. H. H. the Thakor of Gondal has kindly promised his State band for the occasion.

The situation of Porbandar may make it an excellent market for suitable goods.

Special attention is asked to the prizes for stone carving and for the model of a *jungly* windmill.

PRIZES.

1. To the best student of Sanscrit in the State Path-Sala, Porbandar. It is expected this prize will be given after examination by a distinguished Shastri, who will also give some public recitations.

2. To the best student of Arabic in the Musalman Madressa of Porbandar.

3. To the best band of native music, (*a*) Instrumental only, (*b*) Instrumental and vocal. Open to all, whether Porbandar men or not.

4. For the best Gujarati poem on " The new Railway." Not to exceed one hundred lines. To be sent on or before the 1st April in sealed cover marked outside in Gujarati or English " Poetry prize," to the President of the Panch, Porbandar. The poem to be signed with the competitor's own name, birth, place, and present address. Limited to persons now resident in Porbandar State, or born in it whereever now resident. Personal compliments of any kind in the poem will disqualify.

5. For the best wooden box made by a carpenter resident in Porbandar State.

For the best article of household furniture, English or native style, made by ditto.

For the best cart or other agricultural implement made by ditto.

For the best wood-work of any kind in the Show. Open to all. Several prizes may be given under this head, according to the nature of the exhibits.

6. For the best piece of blacksmith's work by a resident in Porbandar State.

For the best piece of metal work in the Show. Open to all. More than one prize may be given.

7. For the best piece of weaving in silk by a resident of Porbandar State. For the best piece of weaving wholly or in part in silk, in the Show. Open to all.

8. For the best piece of weaving in cotton by a resident of Porbandar State.

Ditto. Open to all.

9. For the best piece of weaving in wool by a resident of Porbandar State.

Ditto. Open to all.

10. For the best pair of shoes made by a *mochi* in Porbandar State.

Ditto. Open to all.

For the best piece of leather work of any kind. Open to all.

11. For the best piece of carving in Porbandar stone. Open to all.

12. For the best samples of pottery, (1) by a resident in Porbandar State, and (2) by any one.

13. For the best sample of *ghee*—not less than five local seers.

14. For the best sample of unmanufactured wool.

15. Do. do. do. cotton.

16. Prizes will also be offered for the best pair of agricultural bullocks belonging to a resident of Porbandar State, for the best foal by the State stallion " Royal Chief," for the best seeds, vegetables, fruits and other local products.

Also for wrestling, racing, sailing, &c. and for the smartest crew and best-equipped harbour boat. Particulars will be notified in the local State *Gazette*.

17. A Prize of Rs. 200 will be given for the best working model of a windmill to work a Persian wheel, provided it satisfies the following conditions :—

It must be effective for the purpose designed, and it must be such as can be made by ordinary village *sutars* and *lohars* with the materials at their command. The design will remain the property of the exhibitor, subject to the right of the State to make free use of it within its own territory.

Kaikhosrow Edalji Doctor,
Gulabrai Chhaganlal Oza,
Maniram Ambaram Umarwadia,
Honorary Secretaries.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Ash Wednesday, 6th March 1889.

7 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany, Commination Service and Address to School children.
8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Litany, and Commination Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Co. was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Mr. J. Cowasji Jehangheer, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted.

Your directors have the pleasure of submitting for your adoption their report on the affairs of the company for the year ended 31st December 1888 as well as the audited statement of accounts for the same period. Considering the initiatory stage of the working of the mill, which commenced in the middle of December last only, no profit and loss statement is made out for the period under report. The machinery for the extension referred to in the last report, namely, 6,240 mule spindles and preparatory machinery, arrived during the year, and the same has been put up, and a portion of it is working already. The engines were first started at the end of November last, but the production of yarn commenced about the middle of December last, and at the end of the latter month 6,045 spindles only were running. The spindles now at work are 11,439. The mill, however, has, since the period embraced under the report, been turning out good quantities of yarn. It will, however, take about eight weeks more before all the ring and the mule spindles can be fully at work. The samples of yarn turned out have been favourably received in the market, and considering that it is not as yet introduced into foreign markets the price realized may be considered satisfactory. Since the last report, the directors have purchased a plot of freehold ground contiguous to the mill, admeasuring about 1,058 square yards, which will prove very useful to the company. Your directors have recently been thinking of devising some means of utilising the reserve motive power, which it may be noted, is capable of driving from 30,000 to 35,000 spindles, and of making a corresponding reduction in working expenses and in the cost of production. Your directors have been advised that the desired result could be obtained by the addition of about 9,360 mule spindles with the necessary preparatory machinery and building to accommodate the same. That for the purposes of such extension and otherwise for the purposes of the business of the company, they have resolved to recommend the increase of the capital of the company by three and a half lakhs of rupees. Due notice has already been given to you for the purpose. The company's mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, &c., at the mills are covered against fire risk for Rs 8,50,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Muncherjee Dossabhoy Cama, having resigned the office of an auditor, your directors appointed Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Bomonjee in his place, for auditing the company's accounts for the year ending 31st December 1888. It remains for you to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the working of the mill was now very satisfactory, and pointed out that all the remaining spindles would commence working in a very short time. Had it not been for the delay in shipping the gearing for the extension referred to in the last report, the whole mill would have been in full swing by this time. The chairman remarked that samples of their yarn had already found great favour in the general market, and they had been realizing very fair rates for their yarns. The chairman urged the great advisability of sanctioning the further increase of capital by Rs. 3,50,000 for the contemplated extension of 9,360 mule spindles with preparatory machinery and otherwise for the purposes of the business of the company. He urged this extension on economic grounds considering the reserve motive power which was sufficient to drive up to 35,000 spindles, and thus making great reduction in the general working expenses and reducing the cost of production. In conclusion he alluded to the valuable services rendered to the company by Mr. Sorabjee N. Wadia as their expert.

The directors' report and the audited statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1888 were then adopted, Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy were re-elected directors, while Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Muncherjee Dossabhoy Cama were appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. Certain special resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and agents of the company.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th Feby. 1889.

The following officers were detailed for Railway Transport duties during the movement season 1888-89, with effect from the dates stated against their names :—

Major T. E. Verner, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, Transport Officer at Delhi, 23rd September 1888.

Captain H. W. Benson, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, Transport Officer at Allahabad, 26th September 1888.

Lieutenant W. H. Vicars, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, Transport Officer at Jubbulpore, 27th September 1888.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. F. Dobbie, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Pressey, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

(Lieutenant Dobbie will be graded in the Regiment above Lieutenant G. A. Hawkins and below Lieutenant J. H. Oswald.)

10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. Webster, Wing Officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure.

11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. C. Tytler, supernumerary on the establishment 32nd Pioneers, to be Wing officer on probation, vice Woodcock, transferred to the 16th Bengal Infantry.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant E A Stevenson supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment to be Wing Officer on probation vice Hill, deceased.

20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, officiating Wing Officer on probation, Bhopal Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measure.

27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. Hildebrand, supernumerary on the establishment 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Wallace, seconded on appointment as Wing Commander sub pro tem. 25th Punjab Infantry.

28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. C. MacTier, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Donnys, appointed to the Punjab Police.

(Lieutenant MacTier will be graded in the Regiment above Lieutenant E Bell and below Lieutenant A. F. Bruce.)

At the examinations held on the 8th December 1888, and following days, the undermentioned officers qualified as noted opposite their names :—

Capt. W. A. G. Saunders, (1) Royal Horse Artillery. Capt. T. E. Rowan, (1) Royal Artillery. Capt. C. B. Henderson, (4) Royal Engineers. Capt. W. Coles, (1) Royal Engineers. Capt. C. W. Napier, (1) Somersetshire Light Infy. Capt. G. H. H. Couchman, D S O (1) Somersetshire Light Infy. Capt. H R Lloyd, (1) Somersetshire Light Infy. Examination in (c) and (d), Sec IX, para. 39 (IV), Queen's Regulations. Qualified for the rank of Major

Lieuts A S Tyndale-Biscoe, 1 Royal Horse Artillery ; F H Eadon, 21st Hussars ; T H E Dauncy, 21st Hussars ; A C Painter, (1) Royal Engineers ; A M A Harris, (4) Royal Engineers ; E L Dunsterville, (4) Royal Engineers ; E P Johnson, 1 Royal Engineers ; F A Wilson, Royal Engineers ; T H Kemmis, I Royal Fusiliers ; G R Lascelles, 4 Royal Fusilers ; F A Morse, D S O. 2, 4 Somersetshire Light Infy ; J M Vallentin, 1 Somersetshire Light Infy ; H C Johnstone, 1 Somersetshire Light Infy ; J H Gideon, 2, 4 Lancashire Fusiliers ; F D Milward, 1, 2, 3 Lancashire Fusiliers ; C W B Farrant, R Munster Fusiliers; Examination in (*c*) and (*d*), Sec. IX para 39 (III), Queen's Regulations. Qualified for the rank of Captain.

Lieut A H Hussey, (1) Royal Horse Artillery ; F A L Powell, Royal Artillery ; A R Braid, (2) Royal Artillery ; C G Oldfield, (2), (4) Royal Artillery ; F Vans-Agnew, Royal Artillery ; C H Chepmell, (1), (2) Royal Artillery—Examination in (c) and (d), Sec. IX, para. 39 (III), Queen's Regulations.

Captains A G H Hayne, (1). P G Huggins, D S O, J S G Manera, F B Deane, T H Haughton, (1), (3) H H H Aspinall, (1) (2) Madras Staff Corps ; H D M Minchin, W St LChase, v c (1) (2) (3), R Baillie, (1) A L B Hughes, C M Gray, Bombay Staff Corps. 1 Distinguished in Military Law. 2 Distinguished in Field Fortification. 3 Distinguished in Military Topography. 4 Distinguished in Tactics Examination in Part II, para 321, Army Regulations, India Vol II.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieutenant F. A. Thatcher, Hampshire Regiment, recently promoted from the 17th Lancers, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Shwebo to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been posted.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BOMBAY.

The Free Traders may still be a majority in the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, but they certainly neglect to attend discussions in the Chamber, or else the Protectionists would not have recently carried a resolution by a majority of ten in a small house of sixty-six members of the Chamber in favour of restriction by legislative means of the hours of labour of their rivals, the Bombay mill-owners. Perhaps the directors will do as they have already done on a similar occasion—cancel this vote, and call for the opinion of the whole Chamber by circular. Now, however, that Sir W. H. Houldsworth has spoken out in favour of free discussion, even within the Chamber, this step may not be thought necessary: but those who zealously wish to protect the cotton industry of Manchester, should ask the Chamber of Commerce to consider whether this would not be better done by calling for the imposition in India of an import duty on all cotton manufactures other than those of the United Kingdom. To restrict the hours of labour of the Bombay mills, supposing that the Indian Government consents to it would be too invidious a method, especially since the *Manchester Guardian* and others have given up the attempt to cloak the proposal under the plea of humanity. An import duty in India on foreign cottons, *i.e.*, other than of British production, would be a greater help to Manchester than interference with the Bombay mills, since on the whole the Lancashire and Bombay mills produce different classes of goods, and the two do not much interfere with one another. But German, American and French manufactures already compete with Manchester goods, and before long Japanese manufacturers will enter into competition.

Even if Lord Cross were willing to further the interests of his former constituents and of his own county, at the expense of the people of India, the poverty of India and the increasing penury of the Indian exchequer would still prevent his granting to Manachester that which would deprive India of a most beneficial employment for that part of her surplus agricultural classes, which now finds work in the mills ; whilst Manchester would have little or no difficulty in persuading the Indian Government to add to its resources by an import duty on foreign goods only, which would be felt by the foreigner—a duty which would secure to Manchester a preferential market in India for that class of manufactures which the Bombay mills do not produce. This would be the substance whilst interference with the Bombay mills would only be the shadow ; for Lord Cross only told the people of Oldham that a factory act would be introduced, and not that he would introduce the British Factory Act, for which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce asked. Then, again, as to the questions of longer hours and Sunday work in India, Manchester would not gain much by the substitution of a weekly holiday for the irregular holidays now enjoyed by the Bombay mill operatives. More than this, the Manchester "Protectionists" would not be likely to get, for they must not forget that the first, or almost the first, speech of the new Viceroy on landing in India, was to the effect that he would do all he could to encourage native industry, and to provide for the inhabitants of India other means of subsistence than agriculture alone. Lord Cross also did not omit to remind the people of Oldham that the abolition of the Indian import duties had been attended by great heartburnings, and that there were many who wished to reimpose them on account of the revenue which they brought in. He might have added that their repeal had been the cause of the augmentation of the salt-tax, and that throughout India salt is a necessary of life, whilst in many parts of India clothes—as we regard such indispensable items of civilized life—are a superfluity.—*Fair Trade.*

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

A Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* writes under date of January 13 :—

" It is an incontrovertible fact, though the source of it may not be generally known, that lately the German ships have been steaming two miles from the mainland coast at night and occasionally throwing shells promiscuously on to the land, with no idea of attacking an enemy, but simply to overawe the natives. Talk of Bushire's barbarism ! This is much worse. A day or two ago they killed four people sleeping in a hut near the shore. There is no pretence of shelling towns or attacking enemies. To show the changed attitude of the natives, I may mention that three Europeans just back from a three days' excursion to Chuaka, on the east of this island, were refused all hospitality and were forced to sleep on the shore. Exactly the same thing happened at Dunga, in the centre of the island. Everywhere letters of recommendation are demanded. The attitude of the simple natives is utterly changed from the old friendly, interested, trustful liberal ways, and I don't blame them."

CAPTAIN WISSMANN'S EXPEDITION.

According to the Hamburg *Anzeiger*, Captain von Wissmann, who is soon to leave for Zanzibar, will have at his disposal at least five river-steamers of light draught for transport purposes. Of these the largest, capable of conveying 500 soldiers, has been purchased at Bonn, three others, to accomodate about 150 men, each have been bought at this port, while the fifth will arrive from the Scheldt. These vessels will be fitted out for the African coast at Hamburg, under the personal supervision of Chief Engineer Hossfelt, of the Imperial Navy, who has been sent to that port for the purpose. The crews are to be drawn from the German mercantile marine, who, it must be observed, are mostly naval reserve men. The troops under the command of Captain von Wissmann will number about 1,000. Of these, 900 will be enlisted from disbanded Egyptian forces. As the German officers and non-commissioned officers at the disposal of the Imperial Commissary comprise men drawn from the infantry, cavalry, and artillery it is surmised that the native levies will be divided among the three branches. Arms and ammunition for their use, including twelve guns, are already on the way to Zanzibar. How the Prussian military training will suit the Egyptians in the barrack-yard and in action is not explained.

THE CAPTIVE MISSIONARIES.

A hitch has evidently occurred (the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* says) concerning the release of the German missioneries. The German ship Carola left Zanzibar on Sunday for Bagamoyo, having on board the Arab slave-dealers who were to be restored by Germany in exchange for the missionaries, but up to Wednesday the missionaries had not arrived from Bushiri's camp. The French missionaries succeeded so far in the negotiations for the release of their colleagues solely on the ground that the German missionaries had been altogether abandoned by the German authorities, and were helpless and innocent people. If the Arabs are otherwise informed now, the negociations, it is thought, may still fall through.

ASTONISHING RESULTS.

The *Hull News* says : " The following is remarkable proof of the wonderful powers of an astonishing remedy : Henry Coates of 11 Cheathem-place, Adelaide-street, Hull, railway employé, who had been a terrible sufferer for many years, having read of it determined upon a trial, which has been attended with the most extraordinary results ; he determined to bring it forward in such a manner as to leave no possible doubt of its reliability. So he appeared before Mr. E. Singleton, a commissioner and made oath as follows :—He affirmed that he had been totally unable to work for a long time, and had been confined to his bed for a considerable period ; that he had tried various doctors and many remedies, but that he grew worse instead of better ; his joints were so swollen that he could not wear boots, and two crutches where hardly sufficient to support him. After having heard of St. Jacob's Oil he purchased a bottle. In twelve hours he found relief, and persevering in its use, he is now cured of rheumatism, works daily, and can not only walk with ease without a stick, but can run. He enthusiastically recommends this great remedy to anyone suffering from any form of rheumatism, as it has not only done wonders for him but many of his friends." Referring to the foregoing, Dr. T. Waraker, LL.D., Inter-collegiate Law Lecturer at Cambridge University writes from his residence, 5 Scroope-terrace, Cambridge : " I have much pleasure in stating that, having been convinced from well authenticated cases within my personal knowledge, of the great success which has attended the employment of Jacob's Oil in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia I have recommended it to several friends, and it has been used in my house for these affections with very beneficial results."

There is no bodily pain which cannot be removed by St. Jacob's Oil. It acts like magic. It cures when everything else has failed. It is the only absolute specific for rheumatism, neuralgia and gout.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The MacIver Line s s China 1,2[illegible] tons Capt B Billinge, sail to-day for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

The s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain H Schumaker, sails to-day for Natal via Madras with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers, for Natal.

And the following passengers :—Mr Willcocks and child, Mrs Hart and 3 children, Mrs L Liddee, Colonel Mrs, and Miss Swinhoe, and infant girl, Mrs Philipps.

The I D S N Co's S, Pachumba, 644 tons Capt J B Pearson, arrived in port yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Greig, Capt Kennedy, Mr C H Plast, as cabin, and 65, deck passengers.

The following is the lirst of passengers proceeding to-day, 5 instant at 5 p m by Austro-Hungarian Lloyds s s Elektra:—For Trieste—Mr and Mrs E von Borkenan, Count Condenhoven, Professor Exner, Mr S Ressmam, Mr E Hartert, Mr A Silbiger, Mr J Sinclair, Mr W Tervoes, Revd A Julieboe, Mr A J Stromeyer, Mr and Mrs Fingerhut, and Mr Gasahle. For Suez—Mr and Mrs W Horne, Mr and Mrs W Emerson Con, Mr C B Crouse, Mr I R Maynard, Dr H P Watson, and Mr S C Ellsworth, For Aden—33 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Siam (s)	Weighell ...	Aden, Feb 26.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Kerachi, March 1.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Taif (s)	Schumaker..	Natal.
	China (s).........	Billinger......	Havre.
	Serica (s)	Mackenzie..	Antwerp and Port Said.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Forbes, for Liverpool.
" Fernlands, for Dunkirk and Antwerp.
" Kilwa, for Zanzibar.
" Assyria, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
" Pachumba, for Kurrachee and Coast.
" Sion, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Himalaya s	Hugill	Bombay, Feb 8
	Bangalore s	Fairweather..	Jeddah, Feb 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28.—Ships Moy and Tenasserim.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
2	Medea s	....	Colombo
	Khanda'la s........	....	Bombay.
	Clan Lemond s ..	....	In sight.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
1	Scindia s	....	Negapatam
	Patna s	....	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 1.

Westernscott, Major, Madras, 1st M Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

March 3.

Fenmick, Major, Madras, 1st M Pioneers, on leave from Hosungabad.
Sillery, 2nd Lieut, Bo 26th B I, on duty, from Poona
Moss, Lieut, Bo Comt Dept on duty, from Poona.
Leng, Lieut, B S C, on leave, from England.
Hamilton, Lt, Q-M, Bengal, 7th Dn Guards, on leave, from Umballa.

March 4.

Arnott, Major, Bengal, R E P leave, from Simla.
Twemlow, Lt, Col Bo, R E on leave.
Peacock, Major, Bl R E, return from fur, from England.
Swinhoe, Col, Bo S C onfurlough, from Poona.
Robertson, Lt Col Bl 9 Bl Lance, on leave, from England.
Galloway 2nd Lieut, Bls Highlanders, 1st appointment from England.
Lees, 2nd Lieut, Bo 2nd Durt L I Transfer, from England.
Rowe 2nd Lieut Madras, 2nd Bo 2nd Bl Cods Rt Appt from England.
Harcourt, Col Bl Staff Corps Retirement from Jullunder.

DEPARTURES.—March 2.

Dicken, Major, Bo 2nd Gloster, on leave, to Cashmere.
Perira, Lieut, Madras, 2 Bedford, on duty, to England.
Sandilunds, Lieut, Bl 1st Border Regt, on duty, to Englan.
White, Capt, Bl 2nd Scottish Rifles, on duty, to England.
Benson, Capt, Bl 1st East Surrey, on duty, to England.
Clapp, Sur Major, Bl, Med Staff, on duty, to England.
Tuson, Lieut, Bl, 1st Border Regt, on duty, to England.
Barttelot, Lieut, Bl, Rl Welsh, on duty, to England.
Bennott Sug, Majer, Madras Med Staff, on duty, to England.
Trufitt, Surg Bl, Med Staff, on duty, to England.
Sugden, Capt, Madras, South Western Bord, on duty, England.
Moles worth, Capt, Madras, R A, med cert, to England.
Leckie, Lieut, Bl R H A, med cert, to England
Blakeway, Lieut, Bl 8 Hussars, leave, to England.

March 3

Schneider, Lieut, Bo, 12th Bo Infr, on duty, from sickleave, to Ahmedabad,
Lecky, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ahmednuggars,

March 4.

Arnott, Major, Bl R E from leave, to Simla,
Lang, Lieut, Bl, 1st Goorka from leave, to Punjab.
Robertson, Lt Col, Bl, 9 B eng Lanc, from leave, to Pumjab

March 5.

Soinhoe Col, Bo Bo on Corps furl to England.
Corkery, surg Madras, med staff from leave, to Kampt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 5, 1889.

2. There will be Proficiency class on Wednesday, the 6 inst at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

3. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to furnish returns of members, (*a*) who have served in the Regular Army, (*b*) who belong to the Civil Service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted.

3. Vol L W Michall " C" Company, is granted two months leave of absence from this date.

4. The whole of the Rifle Ranges will be reserved for " L', Company on Thursday 7th instant.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified :—

4. The Corps will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m. sharp Field dril order.

5. The Riding School will be reserved on Saturday next, 9th instant for members desirous of practecing for the forthcoming Assault-at-Arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—March 5.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

602—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Hubibbhai vs Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another.—Ardeshir, H and D ; and Thakoredas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

67-89—Lettle, S F and N—C A Beyts and anothe vs Jadowji Chapsey and anther.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

522-88—PayneG and—S G Bhikaji Hurjewan vs Jerbai-Wadia and S
12-89—T A Blad Lulloobhai Hemchund vs Seeva Peva and other.
30-89—E Wilkin—Nusserwanji Rustomji Kuthoke vs J L Fagan
55-89—Little, S F and N—Verpal Dewji and others vs Lockmidas—Teckchund Craigie, L and O
57-89—Inperson Muncherji Sorabji Baliwala vs Nowroji Byramji Lala-Inperson
63-89—Pestonji and R—The Kankeshwar Spinning Co vs Ahmed Nathu—Wadia and G

For further directions on Commissioner's report

33-85—Burder and B—Nurrotumdas Vizbhoocundas and other—vs Hurrichund Ramchund and another—Mansuklal D and J

Defended New Long Causes.

508-88—Chalk W & S—F Fischer vs Jaithala Tribhowandas and another—Jefferson, B & D and M D and J
542-88—Hore, C and B—Bai Ladkavaboo vs Pragji Dwarkadas—Mansuklal, D and J
549-88—In person Cumroodim Chandabhai vs Sakinaboo—D B Chitnies
551188—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamji vs Liladhur Shamji—Hore, C and B
554-88—Crawford & B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji, B B

Postponed Long Causes.

455-88—Jeffersons. B D and K Bhugwandas Nursi vs Abdool Succoor Haji Abdul Latiff—Wadia and G
520-88—Mulji, B B—Gordhundas Kaiso and another vs Jerbai.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EVERY ONE says that Our Crockery, Cutlery and Glassware, are very reasonable, and is a great convenience to Europeans in India, to get at one marked Price. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! Our New Season Imperial Family Mixture, at Re. 1 per lb., will beat the best CEYLON TEAS. at Re. 1-8 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street.

NO Collector or Forest Officer should travel without the "En-tout-Cas" Combination Lamp, and Lantern, Warranted Stormproof, Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES, at the Stables of ESSA BIN CURTAS, Bellasis Road, on WEDNESDAY, 6th March. Horses on view.

SEASON ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Our Golden Mixture, Re. 1-8; Chota Hazri Mixture, Re. 1-1; Royal Family Mixture, Annas 15; Family Mixture, Annas 12, and Household Mixture, Annas 9, per lb. All in 1 lb. strong air-tight zinc boxes. Quality unsurpassable.—DANTRA & Co.; Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLERKS.—WANTED, JUNIOR CLERKS, writing good fast hand. Salary Rs. 20 per mensem. Address "P. R.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—Rs. 3,500 for a Month, good Security. Address No. 25, care of this office.

VACANCY in a Merchant's Office for a respectable European or Eurasian LAD. Fair prospects. Good writing indispensable.—Address "M. T.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—By a Young English LADY a re-engagement in Good Hotel, as Barmaid, House-keeper or Assistant Manageress, thoroughly experienced, unexceptional references.—Address "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—By a Scotch Gentleman, age 24, a good-looking Young LADY, European, of same age or under, as a wife: no objection to a widow.—Send photo, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Second-Class CERTIFICATED ENGINEER.—Apply to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Fort, Bazar Gate.

WANTED.—For a Mercantile Firm a B. A. or an UNDER-GRADUATE possessing good knowledge of English, to commence with a salary of Rs. 50, with prospects of increase according to merit. Apply to "X. Y. Z," care of this paper.

A MINING and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (Certificated) now Managing a large Colliery in England, desires an Indian engagement; also understands Electrical Lighting and Signalling, Surveying, &c. Highest references. Some Testimonials may be seen at the Office of this Paper.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

CIGARS! CIGARS! The Best Trichinopoly Cigars, nice flavour, Java Rs. 3, per box of 100; Beehives, Rs. 2-1; Thompson, Rs. 2-2; Noble, Rs. 2-0.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

SMALL STOCK of "ARIEL" SILK UMBRELLAS, for Ladies and Gentlemen. They are Light, Elegant, and Strong.—D. B. DINSHAW & Co., 40, Meadow Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

FOR SALE.—"East End" House, handsomely furnished, Servants' Quarters, Godowns, and Stables for 6 Horses; all Pucka-built and 11½ acres of Land freehold. Apply to Owner or Local Agents, Mahableshwur.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution will be held on TUESDAY, 5th March, at Half-past Five o'clock p.m., in the New School Building, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., will preside.

BUSINESS:

To Receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1888.
To Declare the Election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
The Proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.
Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
16, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Autwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Sandal-wood, by order of Khoja Goolam Hoosain Meherali Dharamsi, at his godown on Madduck, Khoja Moholla, on account and risk of Muncherjee Framjee, Esquire.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bakehouse Street, adjoining Forbes Street, adjoining Forbes Street, near Messrs. Rogers and Co's soda water manufactory, the very handsome and valuable french polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of P. Phillip, Esquire. The same comprises sofas with cushions, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, round with marble top, writing, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, cabinets, pier tables, corner whatnots, ward robes, clothes meat-safes, sideboards, dumbwaiters, clocks, musical boxes, flower vases, fancy table ornaments, hat stands, towel horses, bedsteads, screens, Brussels carpets, china matting pictures, and an English perambulator, &c. &c.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, March 5.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

THE few changes in financial and commercial quotations in Saturday's telegrams were noticed in our report under that evening's date.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,44,655
" " Branches	Inc.	"	5,93,294
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	12,21,659
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,96,093
Loans	Inc.	"	12,23,428
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	5,84,686
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,94,068
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	16,01,964

The slightly easier feeling which was apparent in some quarters in the earlier part of last week, but which would seem to have been far from general, has since disappeared, and money has been in more enquiry again. It will be seen from the figures given above that the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance had fallen off by 16 lakhs since the previous Saturday, the trade demand having increased by some 18¾ lakhs. The decrease in private Deposits and the increase in Loans had been considerable, but had been counterbalanced to some extent by a material falling off in Bills discounted. Although export business cannot be called active, Cotton of the new crop to be financed for continues to come to market in large quantities; and a considerable time must still elapse before the expected contraction of supplies succeeds the unusually large and early arrivals of the present season.

COTTON.—The quiet tone with each which this market closed on Saturday afternoon has prevailed again to-day, and a small business for the time of year has been transacted, the reported purchases of ready stuff not having exceeded 2,000 bales. Of these, the principal line was in Dhulia at Rs. 194-5, the balance comprising Mowa at Rs. 218-20, Bengals at Rs. 184-5, and Karanja at Rs. 197. Some Dharwar has been contracted for at Rs. 213½ for May delivery and a little Bhownuggur for April at Rs. 213½ per candy.

WHEAT.—The activity in this market at the close of last week, due to a temporary cause, soon subsided, and the usual moderate business is now being transacted. Prices have not receded again, however, and we repeat our last quotations for all kinds, the market closing steady.

SEEDS.—Not much is doing in any description, but the feeling is steady and prices are unaltered all round.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,424 bales.
Wheat	10,987 cwt.
Linseed	9,237 "
Gingelly	5,669 "
Ground Nuts	2,245 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and rather weaker. More relets have been offering, and in several instances 1s. 3d. below Saturday's rates has been accepted.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady to-day at Saturday's closing quotations. Some Mercantile Bills have come out for ready delivery at 1s. 4⅜d. for 3 months' sight Credits and at 1s. 4 21-32d. for the 22nd and 1s. 4⅝d. for the 27th March. In Bank remittance there is little or nothing doing. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4½d.	"
Francs	do.	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With the Bank of Bombay Cash Balance down considerably and other indications of continued stringency in money, this market has been weak and drooping, and the cash price of Fours has declined to 98 1-16, while for the next account 98 5-16 has been quoted, though with buyers at the rate on the latter line. For 4½ per cents. 102¾ to 103 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES show no more life than they have done of late, and the only changes reported this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit, Luckmidas Khimji, and Queen Mill shares, at Rs. 615, Rs. 1,005, and Rs. 945, respectively; and of Rs. 25 in "Star of India," at Rs. 400 Colaba Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 660; Bombay Press are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 125.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

———	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	917½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	225
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	125
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,125
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	259	..		550
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	530
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld	450	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	all	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	197½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	525
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	435
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1 150xd.
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	50
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	103 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	71
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	575
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,200
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	800
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	23
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p c.	10½d. 6
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150 370
Kemp & Co, Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	91
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	110
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	30
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	25	...	7
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 2	1,295
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	Rs. 90	145
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37 90
M. M. Mody & Co.					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DUNPHY—Feb 10, at Highbury-grove, wife of J Overton Dunphy, Esq, of Nellore, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAXTER—FAGAN—Feb 20, at the Parish Church of Errol, Perthshire, by the Rev Robert Graham, LL.D, George Washington Baxter, younger son of the Right Hon'ble W E Baxter, of Kincaldrum, Forfarshire, to Edith, elder daughter of Lieut-Colonel J L Fagan, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ABBATT—Jan 29, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, Richard Huges, son of R H Abbatt, C E, E I R, India.

BRADSHAW—Feb 6, in London, James Bradshaw, formerly Professor of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras, and Government Inspector of Schools, aged 65.

BROWN—Feb 1, on board the s s Clan Macpherson, near Gibraltar, Thomas Fletcher Brown, of T F Brown and Co's, Calcutta, aged 43.

CLAY—Feb 14, at Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, Major-Genl C H Clay, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 56.

DUFFELL—Feb 7, at Ickburgh-road, Clapton, William Sylvanus Duffell, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service.

GREENHOUGH—Feb 2, at Felixstowe, Suffolk, Isabella Floyd, widow of Thomas Greenhough, late of East India House, aged 76.

KELSO—Feb 3, at Ealing, Eleanor Kelso, widow of the late John Kelso, Uncovenanted Service, Assam, India.

SAUNDERS—Feb 7, Major-Genl J B Saunders, late 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 59.

SMITH—At Weygate, Guildford, Lucy Anne, wife of Surgeon-General George Smith, M D, Retired I M S, and daughter of the late General Augustus Clarke, Madras Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LOVETT—March 3, at her father's residence, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. C. P. Lovett, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.

THE commonplace chapter on the Native States, which Sir John Strachey includes in his commonplace book upon India might be greatly enriched with the aid of some of the illustrations of native administration which are found in two recently printed selections from the Records of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the one dealing with the affairs of the States in the Central India Agency, and the other with the political administration of the Rajputana States. The two volumes cover a wide geographical area, and they embrace a wide variety of social and political phenomena. The Central India volume includes within its survey the States of some of the chief feudatories in the Empire on the one hand, and on the other the doings of petty Chiefs whose revenue can be told in five figures. In Rajputana, notwithstanding the historic dignity of the Chiefs, the States are for the most part small and poor and backward, though there is ample evidence in the administration reports that the touch of British influence is constantly operating for good in these territories. In records of this kind Sir John Strachey might have found more appropriate illustrations of the character of the rule that prevails in Native States than in the somewhat musty volumes of Colonel Sleeman—a classic writer, it is true, but one whose experiences are somewhat wanting in actuality. It is rather late in the day besides to undertake the quite superfluous task of exculpating Lord Dalhousie for the annexation of Oude, and the effort is the more inappropriate inasmuch as even Sir John Strachey recognises that the settled policy of the British Government is to refrain almost at all cost from annexing native territory. The Government nevertheless never shrink from undertaking the temporary administration of States which have fallen into bad hands and have been notoriously and persistently misgoverned. There are at least three States in the Bombay Presidency which, happily for themselves, have thus fallen into British hands, and in the two reports before us mention is made of cases in which the incompetency and misconduct of the ruler has led to a similar result. In Jhallawar, for example, the young Maharajah has misgoverned himself and has misgoverned his State, and the Government of India have been compelled to relegate him to the position which he occupied during his minority. In this case the usual course has been resorted to of placing the administration in the hands of the Political Superintendent, assisted by a Council of trusted and experienced officials. Interventions of this kind seldom evoke either objection or suspicion. The British Government have nothing directly to gain by associating their officer with the administration of a Native State. There is no aggrandisement either in a moral or a material sense, and when they claim that they are taking these severe measures solely in the interests of the people who have been misgoverned the most captious defender of native right will believe them. In another of the Rajputana States—that of Bikhanir—the death of the Maharaja has necessitated similar measures. There a young Chief of seven has succeeded his deceased brother, and the administration has passed into the hands of a State Council presided over by the Political Agent. Gwalior will for some years to come be in like circumstance. There the Council of Regency is reported to have discharged its duties in a fairly satisfactory manner. Gwalior this year has made no further investment in Government paper, like the great three-crore investment which it made a year or so since, and thereby set an excellent example to a good many of its neighbours. But it has shown financial enterprise all the same, chiefly in taking over nearly six hundred miles of road hitherto maintained by the British Government. The transfer will entail an expenditure of close upon two lakhs; and if the Council of Regency acquit themselves fairly of their new trust, they will do something to remove a traditional reproach from native administrations, few of which have been successful as road-makers. We miss in this part of the report the brilliant penmanship in which Sir Lepel Griffin was accustomed to depict the delinquencies and the deficiencies of Scindia's and Holkar's Governments. A notification indeed at the end of one of these volumes seems to indicate that the Government of India have set their faces against picturesque writing for the Foreign Office. It appears, however, that Sir Lepel Griffin would have had less to criticise in the condition of affairs in Gwalior than he found in the late Maharajah's lifetime. Reforms are going on in various directions. The judicial department is being reorganised. The police are being taken in hand, and corrupt and incapable officers are being sent about their business. There is something like a survival from old times in the appointment to the head of the police of a naturalised Frenchman. He, however, seems to be doing good service to the State. Gwalior, which until very recently bore a bad name in dacoity records, is already mending its ways, ten dacoits having been killed last year and one hundred and twenty-three apprehended. In reference to Bhopal, which has just been the subject of revived allegations against Sir Lepel Griffin, the report contains a good deal of information. Colonel Ward's account of the working of the State machinery, though not of great evidential value for the purposes of this controversy, certainly shows that the State has not suffered much, however high-handed the proceedings of the late Agent of the Governor-General may have been. The Begum has accorded steady support to the minister, with whom she seems to have worked heartily and intelligently. Rewah, too, is included in the indictment which people who do not like Sir Lepel Griffin have drawn up against that energetic official. So far as the misunderstanding here was a *question de jupons* it has almost disappeared. The young Maharajah is no longer allowed to waste his days in the zenana, and the Maharanis, with the exception of his mother, have ceased to resent the arrangements made by his tutor for the training of the young Chief in the ways of manliness and good sense. Unless Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Bessant should find it worth their while to intervene, the Rewah question may be considered at an end. Here and there through these reports we come across interesting tokens of the breaking away from the old paths which follows the presence of British influence even in remote corners. A heading for infanticide returns is found in all the reports; but in all, or nearly all, it is blank. It is remarked of one State that no cases of "infanticide, witch swinging, or other heinous offence" have been reported during the year. In the State of Tonk the old method of capital punishment by decapitation survives, and in a society thus circumstanced new ideas are received only slowly. It is not surprising to learn that in some of the States where vaccination has recently been started by the authorities the people are at present very much opposed to it. Yet the resources of civilisation are meeting with a growing appreciation in some of these old-world districts. Postal insurance, for instance, has been extended to Marwar, while Jeysulmir has *propria motu* asked to have a British post office established at the capital. This, the Agent remarks, being the first instance of a Rajputana State making such an application, it is put in contrast with the old native official dislike of the postal service; and, having regard to the position of the State from which the application came, it is noteworthy. When the Government of India in their recent circular on sanitation flattered themselves that sanitary ideas were making way amongst the population of India, they were met with a good deal of scepticism, yet from Ulwar there comes a faint glimmering of light. Measures are being taken which, it is said, will greatly improve the sanitary condition of the capital, and while in the villages little marked progress has yet been made, their sanitary condition is believed to be improving. From here too there comes information of the progress of the medical women movement. A lady-doctor at Ulwar is working hard and steadily gaining the confidence of all. Similar news in regard to the movement comes from Gwalior, where a temporary hospital for women and children has been placed under the charge of a lady-doctor, and has already become so popular that the accommodation is insufficient to meet the demands made upon it. The movement which has been made in Rajpootana towards the reduction of marriage and funeral expenditure finds a place in this report, and is perhaps as striking an instance as could be given of the progressive spirit which operates in States by no means deeply penetrated at present with Western ideas. The world is moving even in these out-of-the-way places, and it is not necessary to accompany Sir John Strachey in his investigations into the past condition of Oudh and Mysore to be conscious of the progress that is being made.

SOME time at the end of next year or the beginning of 1891 Bombay and the other chief Indian ports will be visited by a vessel of a novel kind, which British traders, if any amongst them are sufficiently nervous about foreign competition, will welcome in much the same spirit in which they would welcome a Russian cruiser that had come here to do business. Some enterprising Germans have long since had in mind the idea of creating a permanent travelling "Musterlager," or exhibition of goods, and an account of the venture which is sent to the Foreign Office by the British Minister at Stuttgart shows that it is being organized on a somewhat large scale. A steamer is being built for the enterprise, and the idea is to send it round the world on voyages of two years' duration, exhibiting the goods of the Syndicate who are interested in it, and who intend to invest a quarter of a million sterling in the venture. The steamer will start from Hamburg in the spring of next year, and after visiting the Scandinavian ports and London, it will cross the Atlantic, putting in at all the Atlantic and Pacific ports, and will find its way to Bombay after having visited the farther East. The Germans have lately acquired a reputation for energetic commercial travelling, and this will be an organized commercial travelling on a large scale. Whether the commercial success of the undertaking will be promoted by the "concerts and refreshments" which the company propose to give on board the steamer remains to be seen. The Paris *Magasins* of the larger sort find that the refreshment department and the other pleasant accessories which they provide for their clients bring them business. But the wholesale buyer may find these things less attractive, and there are a good many people who are sceptical concerning the practical business utility of the commercial museum and Imperial Institute methods of bringing buyer and seller into contact. However, the undertaking is an ambitious one, and a good deal has to be done before the floating sample-room steamer steams into Bombay harbour.

THE home papers have not yet ceased to concern themselves with the Allahabad Congress, and more than one of them, in the issues which come by this mail, restate the claims of that movement upon English sympathy. Perhaps when Mr. Maclean, after his recent Parliamentary check, musters courage enough to bring Mr. Hume and the Congresswallahs before the House of Commons, the movement will be presented in another light. Thus far, however, English opinion has had exceedingly little to say in condemnation of the later manifestations of the movement, for the contention of the *St. James's Gazette* that the Congress is at the bottom of all the corruption that is imputed to native officials in this Presidency was never taken too seriously. Meantime there is one account of the movement and of the attitude of the Government towards it which has not yet seen the light in any language understanded of the people, but which deserves translation. "The Government of the Indies," says the *Memorial Diplomatique*, "has refused to take into consideration the demands which have been addressed to it by a considerable number of Hindus, who, by their studies, their calling, or their commercial undertakings represent the enlightened portion of the natives. These demands, formulated in several meetings held in all parts of the Indian peninsula, have for their object the reorganization of the constitution of the Indies and certain concessions in a liberal direction." That is how it looks to the French publicist when put briefly. The Congress, which Mr. Hume calls national, fades away into some meetings held by "a considerable number of Hindus," and the benevolent neutrality of Lord Lansdowne is interpreted as a refusal to listen to their demands. Evidently they do not know everything in Paris.

IT may interest those of your readers who are bi-metallists, writes own London correspondent, to know that Mr. George Howell, the well-known Radical member for the unaristocratic division of Bethnal Green, is, at the request of the Bi-metallic League, engaged in the preparation of a synopsis of the voluminous report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver. Mr. Howell, although what is called a working man representative, is singularly clear-headed and has succeeded in obtaining the ear of the House of Commons. He is a staunch believer in bi-metallism, and from a conversation I had with him a few days ago I should say that he will be prepared to render Mr. Chaplin effective assistance when that right hon. gentleman brings forward his motion.

A LADY writes to an up-country paper:—Lady Lansdowne can be seen driving out nearly every evening. She pilots a pair of good-looking horses in a smart self-driving phaeton, which, by-the-bye, is, I think, quite the nicest and most comfortable of all vehicles for a lady who likes to drive herself. It is easier to get in and out of than a buggy, does not soil one's dress like a mail-phaeton, is light and is provided with a hood as a protection from sun or rain. I should not be at all surprised to see these phaetons become fashionable in Calcutta.

THE mail was "signalled" at 8-45 yesterday morning, three-quarters of an hour after the owners of private mail-bags had actually begun to read their letters.

THE Governorship of Ceylon will be vacant in a few weeks, and *Truth* hears that efforts are being made to induce Lord Knutsford to appoint a well-known peer, whose pecuniary affairs have not been in a flourishing condition for a long time past.

THE freedom of the City of London will be conferred upon the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., on Wednesday, May 29, in recognition of his distinguished public services. The ceremony will take place in the Guildhall. The same evening the Lord Mayor will entertain His Excellency at a banquet at the Mansion House.

MR. T. W. SMYTH, M.A., one of the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, has permission to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 28th April next.

COLONEL M. M. CARPENDALE, Bombay Staff Corps, has permission to reside in Europe under the terms of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882.

COLONEL G. L. K. HEWETT, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 22nd Jan. 1889.

THE Jewish community in London will, says the *Jewish Chronicle*, shortly receive a rare guest in the person of a lady Bachelor of Arts of the Bombay University, Miss Miriam Samuel. She is the daughter of a Persian merchant settled in Bombay, and has obtained her position at the university solely through private instruction. Miss Samuel intends to study medicine in London, with the view of practising subsequently as a doctor in India. It is well-known that Oriental women are adverse to being attended by male doctors; a promising career should, therefore, be open to Miss Samuel.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Dilke have arrived in town from their visit to India, says a home paper, which adds that the former is very full of ideas for articles which he will write on the state of India. It is said he will be more "Jingo" than "Jingoes" themselves have ever been on the subject, and some striking papers in one of the monthlies—probably his old friend the *Fortnightly*—may be expected.

ANOTHER Central Asian book, going over the same ground nearly as that of the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., will shortly be published. It is by Colonel Le Messurier, who was sent by the Government of India to inspect the Central Asian Railway, and who returned at the end of 1887.

THE Indian troopship Crocodile arrived on Feb. 8 at Portsmouth from Bombay with the 1st battalion, Cheshire Regiment, time-expired men and invalids, numbering 53 officers, 1,031 men, 32 women, and 74 children. The 1st battalion, Cheshire Regiment, was transferred to the Asiatic, and proceeded for Liverpool. The Crocodile leaves again on Feb. 20 with drafts for Bombay.

THE Malabar, Captain Fanshawe, arrived at Portsmouth on Feb. 13 from India. She had on board Col. Morton, Royal Warwick Regiment, Col. Lawrie, R.A., 32 other officers, 13 invalids for Woolwich, and 1,100 time-expired men for Gosport, Woolwich, and the depots. While crossing the Bay of Biscay the Malabar encountered a gale, which carried away some of her canvas.

THERE is no question, *Truth* says, that Mr. Stead was the actual writer of the article on the Bismarcks in the *Contemporary Review*. He wrote it from material furnished to him by Mr. Bunting, the editor of the *Review*. It may be that this material passed through Paris, but what I believe is certain is that a very considerable portion of it emanated from Sir Robert Morier.

A LONG and interesting letter on "Mission Work in India," written by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., from Calcutta, appears in the *Manchester Guardian*. He says:—

> There never was a heathen nation more ripe for Christianity than India. All I venture to urge upon English Protestantism is the duty of looking facts in the face, putting their forces into proper order, not despising those methods which have proved more successful than any other, in exact proportion as they have differred from their own.

But Mr. Caine sees much to criticise in the expensive methods of missionary enterprise as now carried out by the various British Christian agencies.

> What Christianity wants in India is men who are willing to "leave house, wife, brethren, parents, and children for the kingdom of God's sake," and, till they come forward in sufficient numbers, I fear India will not be converted to Christianity. The costliness of missionary enterprise is very great on ordinary Protestant lines, as compared with Jesuit or Salvation Army methods.

Canon Taylor made the same complaint, remarks the *Overland Mail*, but from him, though it may "evince the godly," it appeared to us, like Puritan swearing, to "sound oddly." From an intelligent layman like Mr. Caine it comes with more propriety.

THE other day an amusing dog case came before the Dublin police magistrate. Mr. Burke, an ex-soldier, stationed a long time in India, claimed as his property a terrier dog, which was in the possession of a man named Smith. Burke stated that he had taught the dog to understand Hindustani, and he was willing, if the dog was brought into court, to test his knowledge of the language. If the animal did not understand it he would withdraw his claim to it. The magistrate consented, and the dog was brought into the body of the court attached to a chain, which was held by defendant's son. The complainant told the boy to drop the chain, and on his doing so he made some observations in Hindustani, and the dog ran quickly around the dock through a crowd of persons and jumped into the witness-box and began to fawn on the complainant. The magistrate said there was no getting beyond that evidence, and at once ordered the dog to be given up to the complainant.

TRUSTWORTHY information about what Abdur Rahman is doing is rather more interesting than usual just now, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*. According to the latest reports from India, His Highness is occupied in reorganizing the Government of Afghan Turkestan, and in dealing out Asiatic justice to the supporters of the recent rebellion. A few of Ishak's followers have been banished to Peshawur, but more have been hanged and imprisoned. Captain Griesbach, of the Indian Geological Survey, is with the Ameer, and is said to have discovered gold in the country. Whether it will ever be used for the coining of Russian roubles is not yet known.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

President Harrison has completed the formation of his Cabinet.

Mr. Windom has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, but the rest of the members are unknown men.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 4.

Mr. Richard Peacock, the Gladstonian Liberal Member for Gorton, S. E. Lancashire, is dead.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT FOR BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 4.

Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K. C. B., accompanied by General Farrington, C. B., Adjutant-General, General Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I, Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Tillard, R. A, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Hemming, Military Secretary, and Captain Russell, A.D.C., sailed in the s.s. Clive to-day for Burmah.

THE INDORE TREASURY AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, March 4.

Mr. Branson having attended on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar in the Indore Sudder Court, where Rangoba and another are charged with criminal misappropriation of property belonging to the Khasgi Department of the Government, Mr. Anderson on behalf of the accused renewed his objections with regard to the impropriety of the committal. After lengthy arguments on either side, Mr. Branson undertook to furnish the defence with a copy of the specific charges with which the accused were charged. After rejecting Mr. Anderson's application to release the accused on bail, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CALCUTTA BENCH AND THE BAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, March 4.

An important point with regard to a certain procedure is likely to come up before the Full Bench of the High Court about the practice among the leading members of the Bar, who accept briefs in half a dozen cases requiring their attendance before several benches on the same day. As it is impossible for senior counsel to be present in more than one court, the conduct of case is left to some junior counsel. To-day in the cases of the Maharanees of Bijni, before Justices Mitter and Macpherson, the Advocate-General being absent, Mr. Bell opened the case for the Dowager Maharanee. Subsequently the Advocate-General appeared in the same cause, but the Court hesitated to hear him as a matter of right. The Advocate-General urged that under the rules of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, which were not repealed, he had a right to address the court even after a junior counsel had opened the case. It was only recently that an attempt was made to introduce the practice of English courts. and if the point was reserved, he would argue before the Full Bench. In the present case he appeared for the Magistrate and for the Dowager Maharanee, and he would like to be heard for the latter as well. Mr. Justice Mitter observed that he might be heard on behalf of the Magistrate, but if he insisted to plead for the Maharanee as a matter of right they would decide that point first.

THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG AT CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 4.

Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg have arrived at Calcutta and are His Excellency the Viceroy's guests.

THE BELUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Sir H. Prendergast will take over the Beluchistan Agency early in April next, and Colonel Jackson will again officiate as Agent at Baroda.

THE ANLAKI ARAB TRIBES AND LAHEJ.

The Upper and Lower Unlaki Arab tribes near Aden have combined to attack Lahej. The movement may involve serious inconvenience to Aden, as supplies of fuel and fodder will be cut off, unless the Arabs can be driven back.

SIR ASMAN JAH'S RETURN JOURNEY.

Sir Asman Jah and suite left Calcutta for Hyderabad this morning, and it is understood that he will spend a few days at Benares.

THE DECCAN MINES QUESTION.

Mr. Howell remains at Calcutta pending the settlement of the Deccan Mines question.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS FOR THE CABUL MINT.

Mr. Payne, the Amir's mechanical engineer, accompanied by Mr. Gray, the Amir's new medical adviser, and two mechanics, have left Calcutta for Cabul. They take with them a complete machinery for a mint and for making breech-loading rifles. The machinery for making cartridges follows them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, March 2.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, March 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

ADEN, March 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞ ex-divd.
3 per cent. French Rentes	85⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 9-16.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March. 3.

10 p.m.	76·1

MONDAY, March 4.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	82·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, March 4.—The barometric changes everywhere are small and leave the distribution of pressure unchanged. The pressure is from one to two-tenths above normal. The temperature changes are generally small, and the temperature is slightly below normal. Over nearly the whole of Northern India it is increasing rapidly, and in the north-west frontier, where it is from three to six degrees above normal. Winds have unchanged except in South Bengal, where they are again northerly. Skies are clear except in North Punjab, Bengal, and Southern India. There were light showers at Colombo, Sholapur, and Peshawar yesterday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The highly-excited state of the political atmosphere at the present moment is, I fear, indicative of coming storms. On the whole, the far too brief recess was uneventful, not to say dull, until the O'Brien affair cropped up. The fierce struggle between the editor of *United Ireland* and the Chief Secretary supplied the necessary stimulus to the Opposition, and whatever else may be said about them, no one will dispute the fact that they have made good use of their opportunities. If there were any intelligent foreigners in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, when the ground was covered with a thick white mantle and snow was still falling heavily, they must have expressed surprise at the seriousness with which Englishmen take their politics as well as their pleasures. A copious downpour of rain may be sufficient to prevent a revolution in Paris; it is abundantly clear after Sunday's experience that nothing short of a disastrous earthquake would stop an open-air meeting in London. Not being anxious to cut short my existence prematurely, I did not venture into the Park, but I had the melancholy pleasure of seeing some of the demonstrators on their way to and from the Elysian Fields. "Party," said Pope, "is the madness of many for the gain of a few." If the great poet could have been present in London on Sunday and seen the stern patriots of London patiently and laboriously tramping through the snow, he would not, I fancy, have been inclined to change his opinion. As usual on the occasion of great alfresco political gatherings the estimates of the numbers present are curiously contradictory. One paper tells us that the protest against Mr. Balfour's treatment of the Nationalist prisoners brought together fifty thousand persons, another journal—it would be superfluous to state its politics—mentions the modest figure of "some hundreds." There was another similar gathering a few evenings later on Clerkenwell Green, which from a numerical point of view was in the opinion of some of its promoters a decided failure, and it is rather astonishing that the Government organs have not made more capital out of this fact. In response to my request a prominent Parliamentary supporter of the "Old Leader" of the Liberal party gave me a day or two ago his view of the situation. "My opinion," he said, "is that the country is roused as it has not been before since the present Ministry came into power, but it all depends upon our chiefs whether the indignation of the People [with a capital P] comes to anything. One great misfortune is that we have not got a leader worthy of the name. Would that we had a Disraeli to lead us on to victory! Gladstone is not and never was a leader. Morley is very good in his way, but as a party fighter he is a *quantite negligeable* owing to his excessive timidity. Harcourt makes capital speeches, and that is all. The rest of the front benchmen do not count." I am afraid that with this gentleman as with many others who share his opinions there is a secret regret that Mr. Chamberlain is no longer in sympathy with his old friends. In the first of his Scotch speeches this week Mr. Chamberlain spoke as if he wished to see some *rapprochement* effected between himself and the majority of the party, but his subsequent declaration that he would sink or swim with the Unionists together with his unsparing attacks on his former colleagues in Dundee last night, show that reconciliation is still as far off as ever. The Conservatives are not altogether pleased with some of the schemes he has propounded within the last few days. With his opinion regarding free education and the extension of the Ashbourne Act to the whole of the United Kingdom they have no sympathy, but that is not what annoys them. What they regard as likely to prove embarrassing to the Government is his proposal for the creation of the "great provincial assemblies" hardly distinguishable from Home Rule. The *Times* faintly interprets the feeling that prevails in Conservative and Hartingtonian circles when it says:—"Mr. Chamberlain's views with respect to the wider development of local government by way of satisfying the particularist aspiration of Scotland and we suppose of Wales, appear to us to be too insufficently worked on in detail for useful discussion and in any case to be inopportune. We see no reason at the present moment for wasting time in trying to establish bodies somewhat bigger than county councils and yet not rising to the level of a statutory parliament." If Mr. Chamberlain goes on producing insufficiently worked out plans he will soon lose his reputation for practical statesmanship with Conservatives as well as with Liberals.

As you will doubtless reproduce *in extenso* the sensational evidence now being given before the Special Commissioner, I need only draw attention to the dramatic scenes that took place in court to-day—scenes far eclipsing in interest the most exciting episodes connected with the sudden appearance of the celebrated Major LeCaron. As was surmised by the Nationalists at the time, the "Parnellism and Crime" articles prove to have been from the pen of a countryman of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Flanagan, a member of Mr. Buckle's Staff, and son of the Irish Judge. The person from whom the *Times* obtained the *facsimile* letters turns out to be Mr. Pigott, known to fame as the editor of the Fenian *Irishman*. His attendance as a witness is awaited with the intensest anxiety, and long before this communication reaches Bombay you will probably have ascertained how he meets his alleged startling admission to Mr. George Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor, and his still more startling statement that Mr. Labouchere offered him £1,000 to admit that he forged the letters. As one of the evening papers remarks, it is a pity Mr. Labouchere was not in a position to cross-examine Mr. Soames.

That well-known veteran, Mr. G. J. Holyoake has joined in the somewhat languishing controversy as to the "invasion of our Sunday" by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Holyoake's contribution, however, does not appear in the broad columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; but in the narrower (I do not use this word invidiously) columns of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Holyoake, whose views on the proper observance of the Sunday would hardly be considered orthodox, assumes that Sabbatarianism is at the bottom of Mr. Stead's opposition to the "seven-day-paper controversy." Perhaps it is, but that is not the ground on which many approve of the movement to boycott the Anglo-American journal. Mr. Holyoake shuts his eyes to this phase of the question, and "goes for" the Northumberland-street oracle with a vigour that is surprising to some of his friends: "Do not be too much disconcerted about the attacks of the *Pall Mall Gazette*," he writes; "that journal is like the Heathen Chinee—'its ways are peculiar.' There are seasons when it does not seem responsible for itself. It is Liberal two days a week, Tory two days a week, and mad the remainder. On the off days it attacks you for publishing on Sundays." Mr. Holyoake is not only an anti-Sabbatarian, but he is a pronounced Home Ruler. This fact has probably something to do with the fierceness of his attack. But Mr. Stead must by this time have become used to these taunts at his inconsistency and eccentricity. The line he has taken up with regard to what he calls the gerrymandering of the stalwarts of the London County Council and his unconcealed administration for that much-abused statesman, Mr. Balfour, has made him very unpopular with the great bulk of the Radicals. He would not find it easy to get up another Hyde Park demonstration to protest against the maiden or any other tribute. Conservatives have been much amused by the lively way in which he has been taken to task by that vigorous exponent of pure and unadulterated Radicalism, the *Star*. Some people say that the circulation of the *Pall Mall* must have suffered in these latter days, but I should doubt if that is the case. The majority of persons who read the *Pall Mall* probably buy it not because of, but in spite of, its politics. Mr. Stead made a mistake in putting forward Colonel Hughes, M.P., as the paid Deputy Chairman of the County Council, but the editor of the *Pall Mall* is not the only Liberal who thinks that Mr. Bottomley Firth, M.P., is a most unsuitable man for the position. No doubt Londoners owe a great deal to him for the overthrow of the old system of municipal administration in the Metropolis, but he is conspicuously deficient in those qualities which one unusually looks for in the Chairman—he will virtually be the chairman—of a great public body. I wonder whether the persistence with which his friends adhered to the nomination of the junior member for Dundee is due to the fact that he will not be a candidate for that constituency at the next general election. I happen to know for certain that Mr. Firth will not be asked to stand again, and it is extremely unlikely that he will be acceptable to any other Scotch constituency. If the "Progressists" retain their majority in the County Council he will be well provided for, for some years to come.

The Indian Political Agency, I hear, is busily maturing its plans for the coming Session. Not content with trying to educate public opinion, as the phrase runs, by means of literature, articles in the press, the co-operation of various political bodies, and lectures by Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., and others in the provinces, the Agency is endeavouring to make its influence felt in the highest quarters. Already I am told that Mr. William Digby, the agent here of the Congress, has had interviews with Mr. John Morley and Lord Ripon, while he is to see Mr. Chamberlain immediately. Mr. Gladstone too, I understand, has written to Mr. Digby in very cordial terms from Naples making an appointment for an early date. The Conservative leaders are also being approached, and although they cannot afford so much time for the consideration of outside questions as the members of the Opposition, more than one prominent supporter of Lord Salisbury has expressed a desire to hear what can be said in favour of the Congress movement by its accredited representative in this country. The *Herald* a few days ago published a leader, in which they said that if Lord Rosebery could achieve his "dream of federation" he would rank with Marlborough and Chatham. "It would," the *Herald* added, "mean a Parliament at Westminster with Canada, Ireland, Wales, Manitoba, Australia, and Scotland sitting side by side." The Congress agent wrote the next day asking the editor why he omitted India from the list of countries enumerated. But Imperial Federationists—I mean official Imperial Federationists—always do omit India from their calculations, though they are not above annexing the statistics relating to the trade of our Eastern possessions when they want to make a great impression by showing the commercial greatness of the British Empire. This fact was once in my hearing pointedly brought under the notice of a leading member of the League at an Imperial Federation meeting, and he gave what many would consider an exceedingly vague reply when asked how there could be a federation of the British Empire if India was completely left out. To return to the Congress agitation. A short time ago it was announced in some of the papers that the organization, of which Sir Syed Ahmed is the head, had established an agency in London on the lines of the institution in Craven-street. I do not remember if the name of the agent was given, nor do I recollect what his official address is, except that it is somewhere in the North of London—a wrong locality for the head-quarters of a political organization. I mention these things because I have lately been asked by more than one person if I could give any information about the anti-Congress movement. As Mr. Hume's friends are so energetic, it is desirable that the public should hear both sides of the question, and this they are not likely to do unless the gentleman who represents the opposition party emerges from his obscurity.

Some months ago an emissary from the Begum of Bhopal came to this country expressly for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bradlaugh. One of the results of that mission is seen in the new number of *The Universal Review*, published to-day. The story of Shah Jehan as told by Mrs. Annie Besant is a recapitulation of the charges prepared, I believe, by a Bengal paper against Sir Lepel Griffin previous to his departure from India. We are told that "all the statements of fact" in the article "are taken from official documents placed in Mrs. Besant's hands," and are further substantiated by papers in possession of Mr. Bradlaugh, "which have been sent to him by the Begum herself." According to Mrs. Besant, Bhopal was almost an earthly paradise until Sir Lepel Giffin appeared upon the scene, and she very skilfully introduces the encomiums passed on the Begum's administrations by high authorities, such as the Duke of Argyll, Sir Richard Temple, successive Viceroys, and Sir Lepel's predecessors in the Central India Agency. The overthrow of the Nawab Consort Sidik Hasun is commented upon in strong terms of disapproval, and Sir Lepel's alleged efforts to compel the Begum to discard the *purdah* are denounced in vigorous language. "An Agent," writes the indignant Mrs. Besant, "who can flout the religious habits of the people with whom he is brought into contact resembles in a country like India a lighted match in a powder magazine. Some one's foot should put him out in quickest possible fashion." Besides the deposition of Sidik Hasun, about whom Mrs. Besant is more reticent than Sir Lepel Griffin will doubtless be if he replies to his fair assailant, the late Political Agent is charged with attempting to establish private relations with the Begum "of a character more intimate than had been usual with his predecessors with interfering with the family affairs of the Bhopal dynasty and violently championing the cause of Sultan Jehan against her mother in a quarrel with which he had no concern; with "intercepting" the Begum's letters to Lord Dufferin demanding an inquiry into her grievances; with forcing her to subsidise a Roman Catholic colony in Bhopal; in short, with endeavouring to reduce the State into complete subjection to British rule. Mrs. Besant quotes the following few lines in which the ruler of Bhopal sums up what she considers Sir Lepel Griffin's conduct towards her: "He destroyed the time-honoured customs of my house; he outraged my feelings; he promoted discord in my family, enriched my enemies at my cost, uprooted my treaty rights, and reduced me to insignificance and contempt." If all this were true, the Begum in securing the advocacy of two such redoubtable champions as Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant is amply evenged. It is unnecessary to throw any doubts on Mrs. Besant's *bona fides*, but we have yet to hear what explanation Sir Lepel Griffin has to offer. It may be hoped that he will not consider it unbecoming to reply. The public, here at all events, will certainly expect him to take some notice of accusations brought in so formal and responsible a manner.

Under the presidency of Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., C.I.E., the newly-appointed chairman, the annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association was held at 45, Pall Mall, on Wednesday. Some capital speeches were made, and a very hopeful tone pervaded the entire proceedings. Mr. H. S. King, M.P., C.I.E., the Parliamentary champion of the Uncovenanted Services, was confined to the house with a severe cold, but he sent some very useful advice. The report of the Committee which mentioned that the number of branches in India had during the past year been increased from 19 to 33 was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hugh Watt, M P., for the Camlachie divison of Glasgow. The petition prepared by the London Committee for presentation to the House of Commons and already circulated in India was approved after speeches by Mr. Edward Jenkins and Mr. Mackinlay. Mr J. S. Heyman was unanimously elected secretary in the place of the late Mr. W. Clerk, whose death was feelingly referred to by several of the speakers. Resolutions were also passed pledging those present at the meeting to use their individual efforts to induce their friends in the service to join the Association, recording cordial appreciation of the assistance rendered by officers in India in forming branches of the Association, and in drawing up statements of the claims of the service, and thanking Mr. King and the members who voted with him on the 8th of June as well as other gentlemen who have rendered assistance to the Service in its endeavour to obtain a hearing. It was mentioned that a proposal is under consideration to ask the Secretary of State for India to receive a public deputation on the subject of the Uncovenanted grievances. A denial was also given to the statement that the Civil Engineers of the P. W. D. have seceded from the Association. The erroneous report was, it seems, founded upon a misapprehension. It is satisfactory to know that there is harmony between all branches of the service.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors eruptions, ringworm, tether, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Surgeon-Major J. Arnot, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Philip Clement DeSouza, Rustamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, H. W. Uloth, M. R. Wyer, Reginald Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai Dosabhai Framjee, Eknath Ragnunath Narayan Khote, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Narayen Gunesh Chandavarkar Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivji Dhurmaji Tribaowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Damodar Tapidas, Kaikhusro Nowrojee, Kabrajee, Kashinath Frimbak Telang, Muncherjee Cawasjee Murzban, Rehemubhoy Allana, and Vaudrawaudas Purshotumdas Purshotumdas.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, priority was given to Sir. Henry Moreland's proposition about the Committee's budget estimates. The motion was that the estimates of income and expenditure of the Joint Schools Committee for the year 1889-90 be passed at Rs. 1,06,899-6-8.

Sir Henry Moreland, in moving the proposition, said the matter was of great importance to the coming race. The budget had already been, on a previous occasion, fully explained to the Corporation by the chairman of the School Board, as well as by Mr. Geary. The Standing Committee had now very carefully considered every one of the items in the Joint Schools Committee's budget before placing it before the corporation. Mr. Javrilal had given notice of an amendment regarding the salary of the inspectors who will be employed by the Committee, and the amendment, Sir Henry said, had the full concurrence of the Standing Committee.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Duxbury.

Mr. Javrilal then moved his amendment which was that the two inspectors who would be employed by the School Board be paid at the rate of Rs. 150, besides pension contribution. Mr. Javrilal said that the rate of the inspectors' salary fixed at first by the Standing Committee was too low, and it was subsequently considered advisable to raise the scale to the figure which was now proposed, in order to afford sufficient inducement to good and serviceable men to work as inspectors.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the amendment.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said, as a member of the Joint Schools Committee, he wished to say that the present position of the matter was somewhat different from what it occupied at the time, when the Budget was passed by them and forwarded to the Corporation. At the time when the Budget was considered, the committee was informed, in an informal way, that the Government proposed to hand over to the Schools Committee, not merely those schools which were directly managed by the Government, but also those to which the Government was paying a grant-in-aid. Since the budget had been framed on that footing, the Government had written a letter to the Schools Committee to say that they were not in a position to say anything definite with reference to the grant-in-aid schools, until the bye-laws, which the Corporation had to pass, were before the Government, and were sanctioned by them. Under these circumstances, it would be difficult for the Schools Committee to undertake anything at all, until they knew exactly what was going to happen. For these reasons, Mr. Telang moved an amendment that the budget be allowed to stand over for the present until the corporation had submitted its bye-laws to Government.

Dr. Khory seconded the amendment.

Dr. Blaney said he was as anxious as any member of Government that the Schools Committee should take charge of their work and go on with it. A feeling was expressed at the School Board that until they got a reasonable amount of money from the Corporation, they did know what sum the Government would contribute towards the necessary expenditure. There was some reason that the corporation should sanction a grant, and it was that the correspondence connected with the School Board now formed a large pile, and it would be better if the corporation were to grant an establishment before the Committee took over charge of the work, so that the staff might have sufficient time to be acquainted with the nature of the work they had to perform. The speaker then read a letter dated the 12th February, from Mr. Lee-Warner to the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, which was to the effect that the Government could make no declaration of policy with regard to primary education until they had the bye-laws before them. The bye-laws were now before a committee of the Corporation, and several weeks would elapse before they were discussed and passed by the Corporation, and sent on to Government for final sanction. Then again, if the Government did not approve of the bye-laws, they would be referred back to the Corporation, and that would involve additional delay. For his part, he would only say that it was the wish of the Schools Committee to take charge of the schools as early as they could conveniently do so.

Sir Henry Moreland said that if the School Board had informed the Standing Committee of the receipt of the letter from Government to which Dr. Blaney had referred in his remarks the Committee would not have wasted its time over the budget, but employed it in doing some other work. He was sorry that the work of the Standing Committee had been unnecessarily interfered with.

Dr. Blaney said the letter was not available to the Standing Committee at the time the budget was considered, as the letter had to go round among the members of the Joint Schools Committee and therefore, it was not in his province as an individual member of that committee to tell the Standing Committee anything about the communication. Mr. Telang's amendment was carried *nem con*.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Dr. Cowasji proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation sanction a grant of Rs. 3,600 for the year 1889-90, towards the maintenance of the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Girgaum, and that the following members form an Hospital Committee for the purpose of visiting the institution:—Dr. Arnott, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. DeSouza, Mr. M. H. Hakim and Dr. Khory. The mover's name was subsequently added.

Dr. R. Khory said it was intended to make some provision for one of the medical officers attending the dispensary out of the municipal grant which had just been proposed. He urged that the institution should be conducted, as hitherto, entirely on the priniciple of voluntary medical service, and added that there were many competent doctors in the city who would be quite ready to give their services *gratis* to any such institution. The gentlemen who were now conducting the dispensary deserved thanks for their labours. But whatever grant the Municipality might choose to give should go towards increasing the resources and efficiency of the dispensary and not towards the payment of any of the medical gentlemen attending it. The speaker concluded by moving an amendment that an annual grant of Rs. 2,500 be made to the Infirmary, on condition that the medical work done there should be purely honorary, and that the accounts be submitted every year to the Corporation as to the way in which the grant had been spent.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji thought it absurd on the part of the Corporation to ask that the doctors should continue their services *gratis*. It was not within the province of the Corporation to tell them what they should do. The institution deserved the cordial support of the municipality. It had been the means of affording relief to thousands of poor patients, and from personal knowledge, he could say that some of the most skilful operations had been performed there.

Dr. Blaney said that if the Corporation were once to admit the principle of making grants to all sorts of charitable institutions, there would be no end to applications for aid, and every one would bring before the Corporation his own "Gynx's Baby" and say "Ah! look here what a nice baby this is; do support the poor thing." (Laughter). The speaker contended that in Bombay there was ample provision for the relief of suffering among the poor, and that competent medical aid was abundantly available for the treatment of eye and ear diseases. Dr. Parekh, the chief physician of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, a very staid and sober minded gentleman, who would never say anything rashly or thoughtlessly had told him that there was no want of skill for the most difficult ophthalmic operations in that hospital.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban did not think there was sufficient information about the Infirmary to justifiy him in giving his vote, one way or the other, on the question of the proposed grant.

Sir Henry Moreland said that if they were to aid this institution, other private dispensaries in Bombay—and thair name was legion—would come forward to ask for similar assistance. The matter of the grant was carried by a majority of only two or three votes by the Standing Committee, where it was argued by some of its members that it would be better to add ophthalmic wards to existing hospitals than to aid small dispensaries like this. (Hear, hear).

Dr. Cowasji said that Dr. Blaney was quite right when he said that there were many medical men in Bombay was could treat eye and ear diseases, just as well as any hospitals or infirmaries could treat them. But he forgot one important thing that while private medical men would charge fees for their services, the poor would be treated *gratis* at the charitable institutions.

On a division, the amendment was lost by a large majority, and the original proposition was also rejected by 9 votes to 11.

MORE RATION FOR MEAT-VAN BULLOCKS.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, it was resolved to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,400, from surplus cash balance, to meet the excess expenditure over the Budget grant caused by the larger ration given to the meat-van bullocks, as the bullocks continually fall sick on account of the increased loads in the vans consequent on larger quantity of meat brought to Bombay.

After disposing of some other miscellaneous business, the Corporation adjourned.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The following are the entries for this day's races:—

First Race.—At 3-45 p.m.—"Melton Stakes."—Distance ½ mile.

Mr Cursetjee's b a p Gazee, 9st 1lb, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Ali bin Shah's g a p Gazelle, 9st 3lb, Kendall.
H H Aga Khan's bk a p Mehlat, 8st 11lb, Oomer.
Mr Abdool Wahab Khoosram's b a p Kuldar, 9st 5lb, D Greenhalgh.
Mr S A W's b a p Miskeen, 9st 3lb, Robinson.
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's g a p Kurgan, 9st 7lb, Ebrahim.
Salar Junghi's g a p Rajah, 9st 3lb, Mahomed.
Mr Farmer's ch a p Swift, 9st 1lb, Mr Locke.
Mr Farmer's ch a p Modesty, 9st, Killick.
H H Aga Junghi Sha's g a p Shanghai, 9st 5lb, Pillajee.

Second Race.—At 4-15 p m.—"The Selling Race." Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Robert, 8st 11lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee Kassinath's b a h Najib, 8st 3lbs, Native.
Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a h Knight, 8st 11lbs, Kendall.
Mr Kemmis's g a h Shoohab, 8st 7lbs, Native.
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's Sefton, 9st 1lb, Native.
Mr S A W's ch a h Arbid, 8st 7lbs, Robinson.
Love Tune Confederacy's br a h Sir Frank, 8st 3lbs, Mahomed.
Captn Fowle's b a g Orator, 8st 11lbs, Hobday.
Mr Locke's b a h Lonsdale, 7st 9lbs, Native.
Mr Farmer's b a g Colibe, 8st 7lbs, Ramchurn.
Col Willoughby's ch a h Lyria, 9st 1lb, Lutchman.
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Promotion, 8st 11lbs, Pillajee.

Third Race.—At 4-45 p.m.—"The Turf Club."—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a g Saturday, 8st, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's b a h Kismet, 6st 7lb, Pillajee.
Capt Hanwell's b a h Crusader, 8st 4lb, Gibbs.
Mr S A W's b a h Tory, 7st 4lb, Hobday.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turn of Luck, 8st 7lb, D Greenhalgh.
Mr Locke's ch a h Denmark, 8st 9lb, Killick.
Capt Payne's b a h Warrior, 7st 7lb, Wool.
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's, ch a h Grand Duke, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim.
Mr J G O'Donel's ch e b mare The Spin, 9st 2lb, Capt Anderson.
Mr Farmer's b a h Viceroy, 8st 2lb, Ramchurn.
Mr Dale's b a g Holyrood, 6st 4lb, Lutchman.
Hydrabad Confederacy's b a h Samnite, 9st 7lb, Kendall.
ch a h, Silvermane, 9st, Noormahomed.
Mr M C M's b a h Ringleader, 8st 3lb, Native.
Mr Norman's b a h, Interpreter, 8st 5lb, Robinson.

4th Race.—At 5-15 p.m.—"The Second Dealers' Plate."—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr B's b a g Ruby, late Manchester, 8st 4lb, Robinson.
Mr Grant's b a c Lansdowne, 8st 9lb, Ebrahim.
Mr Abdoola Farri's c a g Acrobat, 7st 9lb, Native.
Mr S A W's g a h Emerald, 8st 12lb, Brewty.
Mr Kalifa bin Esau's c a g Merry Legs, 8st 8lb, Greenhalgh.
Mr Bowen's g a h Campomento, 9st 11lb, Hobday.
Mr Farmer's b a h Pater, 9st, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Farmer's ch a h Ashroff, 9st 2lb, Wool.
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a g Sweet William, 8st 4lb, Pillajee.
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Cost Price, 9st 3lb Native.
Mr Dale's g a g Greymorn, 7st 10lb, Gibbs.
Mr Ali Abdoola's g a h Sultan, 8st 13lb, Kendall.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a c Moonbeam, 8st, Noormahomed
Mr Mahomed Subhwa's c a g Farat, 8st 8lb, Saley.

Fifth Race.—At 5-45 p.m.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."—Distance round the course.

Mr Framji Dorabjee's b a c Sweet, 8st 3lb, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Ali bin Latib's b a h Duke, 8st 12lb, C B Mohamed.
Mr Nesserwanjee Nowrojee's b a c Young Nadershah, 8st 3lb, Hobday.
H H Aga Khan's b a c Earthquake, 8st 3lb, Oomer.
Aga Moochool Shah's b a c Euryalus, late the Prince, 8st 12lb, D Greenhalgh.
Mr S A W's ch a c Benevolence, 8st 3lb, Ebrahim.
Mr Chummundi's g a h Echo, 8st 10lb, Wool.
Captn Fowle's ch a c Shahab, 8st 12lb, Robinson.
Mr Farmer's ch a h Napier, 8st 5lb, Killick.
H H Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h Nero, 8st 12lb, W Brewty.
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Diamond, 9st 3lb, Mr Locke.
Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a h Scimitar, 9st 10lb, Kendall.

At the lotteries last evening speculation was brisk. The two lotteries on the Second Dealers' Plate was filled up, as well as the several other lotteries for this day's races in which some good sport is expected. The result of the lotteries is as follows, and the favourites may be selected as they sold:—

MELTON STAKES.

		Rs,
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Miskeen	sold for	45
Gazelle	„	70
Kurgan	„	50
Shanghai	„	10
Kuldar	„	150
Mehlat	„	55
Swift and Modesty	Mr. Farmer's stable sold for	30
Gazee	sold for	50
Raja	„	15
	Total value of Lottery	995

THE SELLING RACE.

		Rs.
100 tickets, at Rs. 5 each		500
Orator	sold for	170
Syria	„	40
Promotion	„	10
Sefton	„	10
Lonsdale	„	60
Shoohab	„	10
Robert	„	20
Najib	„	10
Sir Frank	„	20
Cobbe	„	30
Night	„	20
	Total value of Lottery	900

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

		Rs.
100 tickets, at Rs. 10 each		1,000
The Spin	sold for	40
Saturday	„	80
Ringleader	„	20
Turn of Luck	„	200
Tory	„	40
Samnite and Silver Mane, Hyderabad Confedracy's Stable,	sold for	200
Holyrood	„	70
Interpreter	„	100
Viceroy	„	50
Warrior	„	20
Crusader	„	20
Grand Duke	„	210
Denmark	„	250
Kismet		40
	Total value of Lottery	Rs. 2,340

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

FIRST LOTTERY.

		Rs.
100 tickets, at Rs. 10 each		1,000
Cost Price and Sweet William, H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Stable	sold for	100
Farat	„	180
Emerald	„	10
Ruby, late Manchester	„	400
Lansdowne	„	70
Merrylegs	„	10
Campomento	„	300
Ashraff and Peter, Mr. Farmer's Stable	„	40
Greymorn	„	20
Acrobat	„	50
Sooltan and Moonbeam, Mr. Ali Abdoola's Stable	sold for	210
	Total value of lottery, Rs	2,390

SECOND LOTTERY.

		Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Cost Price and Sweet William, H H Aga Junghi Shah's Stable	sold for	50
Farat	„	80
Emerald	„	10
Ruby, late Manchester	sold for	180
Lansdowne	„	40
Merrylegs	„	10
Campomento	„	100
Ashraff & Peter, Mr Farmer's Stable,	sold for	20
Greymorn,	sold for	20
Acrobat	„	20
Sultan and Moonbeam, Mr Ali Abdoola's Stable,	sold for	110
	Total value of lottery	1,170

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

		Rs.
100 tickets. at Rs. 5 each		500
Duke	sold for	30
Scimitar	„	380
Benevolence	„	30
Napier	„	180
Young Nadershah	„	60
Echo	„	20
Shahab	„	80
Diamond and Nero, H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Stable,	sold for	60
Earthquake	„	30
Euryalus	„	10
Sweet	„	80
	Total value of lottery Rs.	1,360

A Band will be in attendance at the Grand Stand on the Race Course.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The case against Sudanund Esoba, the cashier of the Small Cause Court, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The accused stands charged with committing criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 15,000, the property of Government. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Richard Wilson, the 1st Assistant to the Registrar on the Bombay Court of Small Causes, in continuation of his evidence, stated:—During the month of last January I had a conversation with Mr. Spencer. On the 1st February I counted the cash that accused had, and found all correct. On that date he produced this account (exhibit A). On the back of this account there is a heading "miscellaneous accounts," and under it there is a number of entries and items. He copies these particulars from me, furnished by me for the Registrar. On Monday, the 18th February, I next requested to examine the accused's accounts. About half-past 10 that morning one of the accused's assistants, Gopal Dhajee, came to open the big safe which is in my room. I had some conversation with him, and sent for the accused. I told the accused I wanted to count his cash. At that time the safe had not been opened. Without opening the safe the accused said he had left at home the key which belongs to the small-box. I asked him how it was he had done so, when we had so constantly complained about it, and asked him if he could go home and bring the key. He said his house must be locked as his family had gone to Worlee, I think it was. He suggested that I should count the cash on the following morning. I declined to make the appointment, and accused promised not to forget the key again. Nothing more happened on that day. Next day, Tuesday, the 19th, as I was driving to the Chinchpoogly station, just as the carriage reached the front of the hill, I saw the accused standing by a victoria on the main road. He made no effort to detain me, so I drove on. I reached the court at 10-30 that morning. Shortly after my arrival the accused entered my room and at once said he wanted my permission to be absent that day. I had resolved the previous afternoon not to allow the usual time of four or five days to elapse, as hitherto occurred, to count the money. So I asked the accused for his cash. He said he had left the key at his house. I told him to fetch it. He said he could not do so, as it would necessitate his closing the 10-45 train, by which he wished to leave for Goregaum, and no other train that day will suit his purpose. He said his mother-in-law had died there. Then I told him, that he could take any person whom he trusted with him and send the key to me by that person if he could depend upon the cash being properly counted in that person's presence. He said I was driving him to commit suicide.

To Mr. Brown: I had not threatened him. I was only insisting on his producing the key.

Witness, in continuation, said: Accused also spoke of loss of pension and disgrace. Upon this I said I should accompany him to his house. He begged very hard. I said he could not go alone, and send the key as he volunteered to do, until I spoke to the Registrar and obtained his orders. When I ascertained that the Registrar had arrived at his office, which was about 10-50, the accused and I went to the Registrar. On entering the Registrar's room I reported to him in the presence and the hearing of the accused that the accused had not brought the key of the small box, and that he was speaking of disgrace and loss of pension, that I wished to go with him, that he was reluctant that I should go, and had said that the money Rs. 15,000 that was in this box (Exhibit C) would be produced on the following morning. The Registrar asked the accused to step out of his room, and he did so. I then had some further conversation with the Registrar. After my conversation with the Registrar, he went and had some conversation with the accused. I heard that conversation, and the purport of it was that the accused must bring the key in consequence of that order of the 20th November, I think. I do not recollect anything more of that conversation. The accused begged the Registrar to wait until the following morning. The Registrar went away and returned to me and the accused. On his return the Registrar told the accused that the Chief Judge approved of my intention to go with him. Accused again begged the Registrar to cancel that order. The Registrar said he could not do so, as it was now given by the Chief Judge. Accused then asked the Registrar if he might go to the Chief Judge and ask him to cancel the order. The Registrar said he was at liberty to do so, and told me to accompany the accused, and hear what the Chief Judge's order actually was. Accused and I went to the Chief Judge's chamber. The accused entered and I stood at the open door. I saw that the accused was speaking to the Chief Judge in a pleading manner, and when he came out to me again I asked him what the Chief Judge's order was. He said the Chief Judge had adhered to his order. The accused and I went downstairs to the Court compound, and asking Mr. Spencer to keep an eye on the accused I went upstairs to the Registrar, and had some conversation with him. In consequence of that conversation I sent for the havildar of the court. The accused, the havildar and I went to the accused's house at Guywady, on the Girgaum Road. When we reached that house the havildar and the accused alighted and went up to the front door of the house. They immediately returned and the accused told me that his family had evidently gone to Goregaum, locked up the house, and taken the key of the house with them. I asked him if there were no means of getting into the house. Accused said there was not. The accused, I, and the havildar then returned to the court. Accused and I went to the Registrar, and I informed him in the presence and hearing of the accused that we could not get into the house. The Registrar at that time was on the bench at his court. The Registrar told me to report the matter to the Chief Judge, since it had been brought to his notice already. The accused again begged hard of the Registrar that the matter should not be reported and that the Rs. 15,000 will be produced on the following morning. The Registrar refused to listen to him, and the accused and I went downstairs into the room of the 2nd Assistant, Mr. Spencer. We both went into the room. I told the accused to wait there, and I went to the Chief Judge's Court, and he instructed me to give the accused the alternative of having his house door broken open or the small box forced. The accused said as the small box was to be forced, he would have it opened by a lock-smith. The accused and I went to my room. I asked the accused before going for the key of the big safe. Accused told me he had given it to Gopal Dhajee. I sent for Gopal Dhajee. He is junior assistant to the cashier (the accused). Gopal Dhajee came to me and brought the key. The accused and I then went to my room. I turned the key in the safe in the presence of the accused. The havildar lifted the lid of the safe, and I took out this small box (Exhibit C). I placed it upon my table, and desired the accused to sit down near my table until the locksmith came. When the locksmith came I told him to open this box (exhibit C) by fitting a key to it. For this purpose he sat down in the presence of the accused, myself, and the havildar, and tried to fit a key to it; but as none of the keys in his bunch appeared likely to fit it, the locksmith told me the only way to open it was by forcing the hinges. I told him to do so, and with an iron wedge and hammer he broke the hinges. He then took off the screws of the lock with a screw driver, removed the lid and handed the box to me. The box was empty, with the exception of an envelope and piece of paper (exhibit D). I showed it to the accused. The accused said that he put Rs. 15,000 in that box on the 1st of the month, and he did not know where they were now. I told him he must come with me to the Registrar. The accused and I went to the Registrar, and I told him in the presence and hearing of the accused that the box was found empty. The Registrar told me to inform the Chief Judge. The accused said to the Registrar that he would produce Rs. 15,000 the next morning. The Registrar did not listen to that, and in obedience to the direction of the Registrar the accused and I went to the Chief Judge's Court. The Chief Judge, was seated on the bench. In the presence and hearing of the accused I told the Chief Judge, that the box was empty. The accused made an attempt to speak to the Chief Judge, and the Chief Judge told him to make any communication he desired to me. The accused and I returned to the Registrar, who entered his own chamber with us. The Registrar left us, and after a time accused and I were sent for to the Chief Judge's chamber, where we found the Chief Judge and the Registrar. The Chief Judge addressed the accused and asked him for the Rs. 15,000. Accused said he did not know where it was, that he had put it in the box on the 1st of the month. He volunteered to furnish security for its production on the following morning, provided he was not proceeded against. The Chief Judge told him he would be proceeded against, and that he would rather not loose sight of him. The Chief Judge further asked him who kept the key of the small box. Accused said he did, and that it was always in his possession since the 1st of the month. The accused and I went out of the Chief Judge's chamber, and the Registrar joined us in a few minutes. The Registrar, accused, and I went into the Registrar's chamber, and after that leaving the accused there, I came to the Police Court for a warrant. I came in consequence of instructions received from the Chief Judge. I returned to the Small Cause Court to ascertain from the accounts and the cash the amount of the deficiency. At the court I counted the cash and looked through the accounts. I made out the deficiency roughly to be about Rs. 15,500, and then I laid my information. After that I made a more careful examination of the accounts, I reduced that examination to writing, and according to my calculation I make the deficency to be Rs. 15,000 and 5 annas. After I laid the information I returned to the Small Cause Court with a police officer and went to the Registrar. Shortly afterwards the Registrar left us, and I entered into conversation with the accused. The accused asked me if I had examined the accounts. I said I had, and had made out a deficiency of about Rs. 15,500. Accused replied: "You must have omitted the repayment of half costs made during the current month as the deficiency was Rs. 15,000, not a pie more or a pie less." The Registrar returned to us, and the Registrar, in conversation with the accused, elicited the remark that sometimes he left money on his office counter and also sometimes in his drawer at home. At 6-15 that evening the warrant for the accused's arrest was executed. From that day I took charge of the cash. On the following day I came to this court, and I identified the accused. About the 22nd February I went with a police officer and the accused to accused's house with a search-warrant. The police officer called a punch of three persons, and the house was searched. Neither the key of the small-box nor anything of importance was found. The accused never alleged before he was arrested that the key was lost. The Rs. 15,000 has not yet been made good.

Mr. Brown reserved his cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Fredric Daly Spencer said: I am second Assistant to the Registrar to the Bombay Court of Small Causes. I reside at Mount-road, Mazagon. I know the accused. He is the cashier of the court. I am in charge of the cash department, and of all the accounts connected with it. The Registrar issued an order about the end of November last that two irregular audits of the cash be taken at least twice a month either by the first assistant or myself. I first under that order asked the accused to let me examine the cash on the 20th December last. On that occasion the accused said he had forgotten to bring the key of the small box, in which the great bulk of the money was kept. As it was only two days ere the courts closed before the Christmas holidays, I counted the cash that had been taken out for current use that morning, and on the following morning I counted the money when the key was brought and found all correct. The remainder of the cash was brought from this small box (Exhibit C). I next called for the cash on the 11th January last. On that occasion I was told the key had not been brought, I then called for and examined the cash on the 14th January and found it all correct. I had no particular conversationwith him on the 11th, I told him the key must be produced. A short time after that I had some conversation with the 1st assistant. In the conversation I had with him it was regarding the key not being brought. In consequence of this conversation I had some conversation with the Registrar. On the 18th February last, as the 1st assistant told me that he had called for the cash and the key had not been produced, I sent for the cashier to my room, and told him his forgetfulness would likely cause him trouble. The next day when I came to office the 1st assistant told me that he had again called for the cash and that accused had not brought the key. During that day about noon the 1st assistant and the accused came to my room. The 1st assistant told the accused that the Chief Judge had given him the choice of either having the front door of his house opened and the key of the cash box brought or else have the lock of the small cash box forced open. The accused chose the latter, and when asked by the 1st assistant to accompany him, the accused appeared to be very reluctant to go. A short while after that I saw the 1st assistant accompanied by the accused with the havildar carrying the small box past my door, and the 1st assistant said the box was empty. I went immediately to the cash department and ordered the cash that had been taken out in the morning to be brought into my room. A clerk named Gopal Dhajee brought it to me and assisted me in counting it. Another clerk was present in the room at the time. His name is Vonayek Wassudew Mahle. Only one sum of Rs. 50 had been taken out of the amount which had been taken out of the box in the morning and given to one of the clerks, Including that sum I found the cash amounted to Rs. 4,123-10-6. The balance of the different account as it stood on that morning should be Rs. 19,123-15-6, making a deficiency of Rs. 15,000-5-0. That is the sum that should have been in the accused's possession. There was a sum of Rs. 307 which had been given already to the execution department. That sum used to be kept in a separate box and given to the cashier and withdrawn in the morning. If that had been on the 1st of the month that sum would have been included. The accused keeps the key of the big safe.

Mr. E. Vander Straaten said: I am the Registrar of the Bombay Court of Small Causes and live at Bandora. The Registrar's Court was first opened on the 1st October last. Since that date the 2nd assistant has been in charge of the cash department, subject to the general superintendence of the 1st assistant, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson has been in charge of the other departments of the office of the Small Causes Court, including the miscellaneous accounts. The accused was accountant and cashier of the court. Previous to November last, accused's accounts was examined daily by Mr. Spencer and by the 1st assistant from time to time. His cash was counted by the Chief Judge on the 1st of each month, to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the balance standing to the credit of the suitors' account. For a short time before the 20th November, the cash was examined by the 1st assistant, Mr. Wilson, on the 1st of each month. After the 20th November the cash to the credit of the suitors' account was examined by the Chief Judge on the 1st of each month; and the whole of the cash was examined at irregular intervals by the two assistants, in addition to the examination on the 1st of the month by the 1st Assistant. On the 20th November it was reported to me that this has been done. Sometime in January—about the middle I think—the 2nd assistant reported to me that the key of the safe was not always forthcoming when the cash was called for the purpose of being counted by the assistants, as the cashier pleaded that he had left his key at home. I gave certain orders to Mr. Spencer, On the 19th February last, about a quarter to 11. Mr. Wilson came to me with the accused and reported in the presence and hearing of the accused that he had that morning called on the accused to produce his cash for the purpose of being counted, and that the accused had said he had left his key at home. He stated that accused on being pressed for the production of the cash, said he would go home and fetch the key, Mr. Wilson said he wished to accompany him to his house to obtain the key. Mr. Wilson expressed himself alarmed at the Cashier's conduct, and said he had been behaving in a very mysterious manner, and that he, Mr. Wilson, wished to accompany the accused to his house for the key. The accused begged I might put off the counting of the cash until the next day. I told the accused that it was previously brought to my notice that the key was not always forthcoming when he was called upon to produce it for the counting of the cash, and that his plea of forgetfulness could not for one moment be tolerated. Accused earnestly begged that I would put off the counting of the cash the next day. He assured me that it would never occur, again saying "it is the last time"—" it is the last time." I then asked the accused to leave the room, and I made some inquiries from Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson told me he insisted upon going home with the accusedfor the key. The accused asked him whether he wished to ruin him, and when Mr. Wilson told the accused that he would report the matter to me he asked Mr. Wilson whether he wished him to commit suicide. In consequence of the conversation I had with Mr. Wilson I went and saw the Chief Judge. After seeing the Chief Judge I returned to Mr. Wilson and accused, and directed Mr. Wilson to go with the accused to his house and get the key. The accused again earnestly implored me to postpone the matter until the next day. I declined to do so. Accused asked me if I had any objection to his going and seeing the Chief Judge regarding this matter. I told him he could do so, but in that case Mr. Wilson must accompany him. About three-quarters of an hour after I was in court Mr. Willson came to me with the accused, and informed me that they had been to accused's house. On arrival there the accused said that the house was locked and they could not get in. I directed Mr. Wilson to report the matter to the Chief Judge. Afterwards Mr. Wilson came back and had some conversation with him. Later on Mr. Wilson again came back along with the accused and a havildar carrying this small safe (Exhibit C), which Mr. Wilson informed me was broken open and found empty. The accused said the money should have been in the small safe, and could not account for its disappearance; but offered to replace it. I asked Mr. Wilson to report the matter also to the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge and I afterwards sent for Mr. Wilson and the accused to come to the Chief Judge's room. The accused there stated that he had put Rs. 15,000 into this box (Exhibit C), and that he was unable to explain how it had disappeared. He said that the key of the small box and the key of the safe in which the small box was kept had been in his possession since the 1st February. He said he would make up the deficiency, and asked to be allowed to leave for that purpose. He was told he would require to produce the cash before he could be allowed to leave. I think he then stated that Rs. 15,000 consisted of 13 notes of Rs. 1,000 each and the remainder was in one hundred-rupee notes. He did state that to me subsequently I know. I think he also stated that to the Chief Judge. The accused was told he had full liberty to communicate with other persons. After the interview with the Chief Judge, I told Mr. Wilson to go to my room with the accused, and that I would follow them. After some further conversation with the Chief Judge. I followed Mr. Wilson almost immediately. When I got to my room I gave Mr. Wilson some private directions. The accused all the while remained in my room until he was arrested. I spoke to the accused while he was in my room before he was arrested. I told the accused he was at liberty to communicate with whomsoever he liked. He might either write to, or send for anybody he wanted. Accused said that he had already sent for his son-in-law, who, he said, would be there almost immediately with the money or ample security for it. He said he had also sent for his brother. His brother was a stamp vendor employed in the Collector's office, working in the court, and he would produce accused's title-deeds. At the accused's request later on his brother was again sent for, and he came to my room and said there were no title-deeds as the property was ancestral, and it has been in his family for many generations. While the accused was in my room, he repeated to me he was unable to account for the money, which, he stated, he put into this box (Exhibit C). When I asked him if he expected me to believe so improbable a story, he said he was not sure whether he had put that money in the box, or that he might have left it on his counter or in his drawer, as he alleged he had done on previous occasions with bundles of notes. Accused told me then that Rs. 15,000 consisted of 13 notes of Rs. 1,000 each and the remainder in one hundred-rupee notes. I asked him if he kept the numbers of the notes. He said he had not. I asked him why he had not as I had issued an order for him to do so. The accused gave no reply. I had given an order on the 1st February 1886 on the day I first joined my appointment to the accused personally that he should keep the numbers of the notes. The accused was in my room until he was arrested; while Mr. Wilson was there the accused stated again that he was not quite sure whether he had put the money into the box (Exhibit C), or that he might have left it on his countor or in his drawer. Shortly afterwards, about a quarter past six, accused was arrested.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Saturday the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.

		1st Tie.
1	E E Steel	Bye
2	A E Barton	Bye
3	H H Southey	Bye
4	H Quinn	}.....
5	A B Sangster	
6	J W O'Conner	Bye
7	H O'Conner	Bye
8	A K Oliver	Bye
9	F W Shaw	Bye

Doubles.

		1st Tie.
1	Captain MacMahon H H Southey	}.....
2	A J Brooks G G Craig	}.....
3	H O'Conner J W O'Conner	}.....
4	A E Barton A B Sangster	}.....
5	H R Cobbold J F N Graham	}.....
6	W Murray E F Nicholson	}.....
7	F W Shaw E E Steel	}Bye

TIES FOR BOTH SINGLES AND DOUBLES TO BE PLAYED OFF AS USUAL.

1st Ties to be played off by	Wednesday,	6th	March
2nd "	"	Saturday,	9th	"
3rd "	"	Tuesday,	12th	"
Final Ties	"	Wednesday,	13th	"

W. MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary. Lawn-Tennis.

THE CROCODILE IN A GALE.

The Indian troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th ult. from Bombay, with 1364 troops, of whom 620 are officers and men of the Cheshire Regiment, who are to be stationed at Manchester. The captain reported that the Crocodile encountered bad weather all the way home, and that on the day before reaching Malta the sea was exceedingly rough, causing the ship to give a heavy lurch, which threw Lieutenant Beresford, of the South Wales Borderers, from one side of the vessel to the other, smashing his kneecap so severely that he will be invalided out of the service. The troopship took six days to come from Gibraltar, the voyage usually occupying four days. She experienced gales both before and after the Bay of Biscay. In the latter gale the vessel made only ninety miles in twenty-four hours, while tremendous seas broke over the bows and swamped the bridge and upper deck. During the storm a heavy sea broke through part of the paymaster's office, and made a clean sweep of everything.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

The sixty-first annual meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital was held on the 7th ultimo, when Mr. W. T. Pritchard, the chairman, moved the following resolution :—"That this meeting, recognising the great services which the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has rendered to this country and to India, and remembering the deep interest which his lordship and the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava have manifested in the efforts to provide qualified medical women to treat the sick and suffering women of India, rejoices that the Marquis has consented to be nominated for the presidency of the Royal Free Hospital, and resolves that he be now and is hereby elected to that office." Mr. F. Ingle seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A COMING DIVORCE SENSATION.

A somewhat sensational divorce suit is likely to come on for hearing during the present or next term, says the *Globe*. Many persons will remember the present Marquis of Ailesbury when,as Lord Savernake, he frequented the Strand and other prominent thoroughfares in remarkable and striking attire. It will also be in recollection that in those days he married a Brighton beauty, known as "Dolly Tester," who for a time graced the boards of the Comedy Theatre. It now appears that the Marquis has filed a petition for dissolution of the marriage through Messrs. Walker and New burn-Walker, of Furnival's-inn, the co-respondents being two in number—Mr. George Alexander Baird, well-known in turf circles, and the other Mr. G. E. Riley, late of the 10th Hussars. The Marquis is now in his 26th year, while the Marchioness is said to be some years older.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15th FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 15th Feb., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 8-45. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Mr Carver
Miss Leeb
2nd Lieut Lees
2nd Lieut Rowe
2nd Lieut Galloway
Dr E L Chalke
Mr G E Chalke
Mr O'Sulivan
Mr G Hudson

Mr M Firoze
Lieut Patrick
Mr Peacock
Mr M Tessam
Mr E Scott
Rev J Rawson
Mr Steel
Mr A Watt

From Brindisi.

Col D H Robertson
Mr and Mrs Stokes
Major H Hart
Mr Arnott
Col M Stevens
Mr Twemlow
Mr Dods

Mr Taft
Mr Dougal
Mr Carmichael
Mr Hollands
Mr Somerville
Miss F Francis
Mr J S Hay

From Naples.

Mr G A Warder
Mr Coleman

Mr Downes

From Aden.

Mr Bressi
Miss Fernandes

Mrs Hayward

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 9th to 15th February inclusive.)

The Prince of Wales left London on Tuesday for the South of France.

Political speeches have been made during the past week by Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., at Dundee and Glasgow, by Sir G. Trevelyan, M. P., at Glasgow, by Mr. J. Morley M, P., at Portsmouth, and by other speakers in various places.

Mr. Austen Leigh was elected Provost of King's College, Cambridge, on Saturday.

A public meeting, organized by the Radical and Socialist clubs of the metropolis, was held on Sunday in Hyde Park, when a resolution denouncing the Government for their treatment of Irish political prisoners was passed. The meeting separated without disorder.

At the Special Commission on Friday Major Le Caron's cross-examination was continued. The witness was closely questioned as to his motives for making his disclosures, and also as to his correspondence with the Government. The Land League, he stated, made but little progress in America until the initiation of the policy of outrage in 1881, and he adhered to the assertion that the revolutionary party arranged all Mr. Parnell's meetings in his tour through the Western States. The cross-examination was resumed on Tuesday. Since then other witnesses have been examined in relation to boyootting and outrage. Yesterday Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, produced a number of letters bearing the signatures of Mr. Parnell, Patrick Egan, and others, but the cross-examination was not concluded.

Lord Rosebery was on Tuesday elected as chairman of the London County Council, Sir J. Lubbock as vice-chairman, and Mr. J. F. B. Firth as deputy-chairman.

Radical meetings are being held throughout the country to protest against the treatment by the Government of Mr. O'Brien, M. P., and other imprisoned political offenders.

The charge of perjury against Patrick Molloy in relation to evidence given before the Special Commission has been under investigation at Bow-street Police-court, and the prisoner has been committed for trial.

An application was made on Monday to the Court of Exchequer in Dublin on behalf of Mr. Parnell, M. P., for liberty to issue a writ against the proprietors of the *Times* for libel. The application was granted.

The proceedings in the Archbishop's Court against the Bishop of Lincoln, for unlawful practices in the celebration of Divine service, were opened on Tuesday at Lambeth Palace before the Primate, assisted by four Bishops, but, at the instance of the respondent, who objected to the constitution of the Court by the presentation of a formal protest on that point, was adjourned until next Tuesday.

A distinct earthquake shock was felt on Sunday night in many parts of East Lancashire, and houses were greatly shaken.

Two young men were drowned on Monday night while skating on Lindores Loch, near Dundee.

A sawdust dealer of London, named Bury, gave himselt up to the police at Dundee on Monday, confessing that he had murdered his wife, and upon his lodgings being searched the mutilated body of the woman was found in a box.

Very heavy snowfalls occurred on Sunday and the following day in all parts of the kingdom, and railway and carriage traffic was much impeded both in London and the provinces. The snow has now disappeared in London.

Early on Saturday morning a police-constable, who had discovered three men attempting to break into a house at Peckham, was attacked by them and dangerously injured. The men escaped.

A coloured man on Sunday morning was discovered by the landlord of a public house in Swansea in his bed-room. Struggling with the man, the landlord was mortally injured by a razor. The landlord's wife fired a revolver and wounded the burglar, who escaped from the house, but was afterwards captured.

At Little Lever, near Bolton, during the gale on Friday night, the gable of a factory was blown down, and seven inmates of adjoining cottages were killed.

At Pembroke Dock on Friday night a ferry boat capsized in a squall, and nine persons were drowned.

Numerous shipping disasters, some accompanied by loss of life, have occurred during the last few days on the British coast, owing to the stormy weather that has prevailed.

Dr. Kenny, M.P., received on Monday the announcement of a remittance of dol. 10,000 from the American National League for organization purposes.

Mr. O' Brien, M. P., was on Tuesday taken before the magistrates at Killarney to answer a charge of inciting to intimidation in a speech in Kerry in December last. The defendant complaining that he had not been allowed to confer with his counsel, the proceedings were adjourned until Monday.

At Kildare, on Friday, Mr. Kilbride, M. P., was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conspiracy, but giving notice of appeal, he was admitted to bail.

Many arrests have been made of persons suspected of being concerned in the murder of Inspector Martin at Gweedore.

Obituary:—Maj.-Gen. J. B. Saunders, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. C. H. Clay, Bo. Ret.; Major J. P. Ewing; Capt. H. B. Willock; Mr. K. B. Hamilton, C. B.; Rev. J. E. Dalton.

The French Chamber on Monday, after an animated debate, passed the Bill restoring elections by districts by a majority of 46 votes. On Tuesday the Bill was introduced in the Senate, and urgency was voted by a large majority. The Bill was passed on Wednesday. Yesterday the Bill for Revision of the Constitution was introduced in the French Chamber, but, after a debate on a motion for adjournment, the Government were defeated by upwards of 90 votes, and M. Floquet then announced the intended resignation of the Ministry.

M. de Lesseps has issued a circular to share-holders, stating that he is not at present in a condition to constitute the new Panama Canal Company.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria met with a most cordial reception in Pesth on Monday, but subsequently the hostile manifestations against M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, were renewed, and the popular dislike of the Army Bill continues in full force.

The scheme of Court Tolstoi for a change of loca administration in Russia, although disapproved by the majority of the Council of the Empire, has, it is said, received the sanction of the Czar. The scheme will place local administration in the hands of the provincial nobility.

The St. Petersburg papers publish reports of threatened dangers on the Afghan frontier. The Ameer Abdurrahman's appearance with a large army in Afghan Turkestan is said to have been met by an advance of Russian troops towards the frontier.

There have been some disturbances in Rome, ostensibly by unemployed workmen, but the Government have adopted stringent measures to prevent their continuance.

An angry debate occurred in the Roumanian Chamber on Tuesday, when a motion for the impeachment of M. Bratiano was brought forward, and the political position at Bucharest is regarded as very serious.

A new Constitution for Japan was proclaimed by the Mikado at Tokio on Monday. It establishes two Chambers on the German model and confers legislative powers upon them.

The United States Government have despatched several warships to Panama. Congress has voted a large amount of money for new vessels, and the irritation concerning German action at Samoa is still very great.

There have been heavy storms during the last few days in many parts of the Continent. In Germany railways have been blocked by snow, and in Holland many towns have been inundated, owing to the overflow of rivers and canals.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Before the Parnell Commission on Feb. 8 the cross-examination of Major Le Caron was continued by Sir Charles Russell. He said he was introduced by Mr. Anderson, of the Home Office, to Mr. Houston, with whom he made a ten days' examination of important documents. At that time he did not know that Mr. Houston was the secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Union. Then followed some questions as to the reasons which induced the major to appear, and he explained that when the appointment of the Commission was under discussion last August he saw that there was a very lame representation of the prosecution —which, as Sir Charles Russell observed was hard on the Attorney-General—and in his capacity of military spy in the service of his country he thought it his duty to come forward. For the first three years of his espionage he did not receive a cent, and since then he had only been remunerated in part. "You have not received so much as you expected ?" asked Sir Charles. "Often not so much as I have spent," was the reply. The witness said he was aware of the selection of Gallagher and Lomasney for the dynamite plots, and gave the information. He also gave some interesting answers bearing upon the Land League.

MAJOR LE CARON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On Feb. 12 Sir Charles Russell resumed the cross-examination of Major Le Caron, who said that since he joined the Fenian Brotherhood he had paid five visits to this country. He said he had been astounded to hear Mr. Parnell speak of the probabiliy of a successful appeal to arms in Ireland; but, although personally he thought the idea insane, there could be no doubt that Mr. Parnell was perfectly sane at the time. He had known many others equally sane entertain similar ideas.

Sir Charles Russell: I have referred to a correspondence between Mr. Piggott and myself. Judging from what Mr. Egan said, I took Mr. Piggot to be the editor of the *Irishman*. My residence in Paris extended over two months. Egan read me one letter from Mr. Parnell and his reply thereto. I am not sure that Egan told me in 1881 that his Land League accounts had been audited, but I believe that was the year. I do not remember that he named Mr. Dillon as one of the auditors, but I am certain he mentioned Matthew Harris and the Rev. Father Sheehy. When I last left Egan in Paris in 1881 I never saw him again until I arrived in America in March 1883. To the best of my belief, he gave me no date as to the time when the audit took place. When I was in the Inner Lobby of the House of Commons in April 1881, and standing near the refreshment bar, on the occasion when I was introduced to Mr. Parnell, nothing passed. I was merely introduced as a friend from America. I cannot give you the exact date, and can only give the approximate date of that interview. It was on my first return to London from Paris, and would be about two weeks after my arrival in the country. It was after I had seen Mr. Egan in Paris. After my introduction to Mr. Parnell, the next thing of importance that took place in the order of time was my having a conversation with O'Kelly, in which he spoke of the denunciation of O'Leary. At that time the Irish Fenian section was opposed more or less bitterly to the Parnell movement, and Mr. Parnell complained of this.

Were the sinews of war for the Home or sister organisation coming largely from America ?—Yes.

You said Mr. Parnell requested you to see Devoy in America, also Sullivan, Farrer, and Hinde; did you see these four ?—I did.

From whom did you receive your instructions ?—From Mr. Patrick Egan.

A PROJECTED INSURRECTION.

Oh, we must have this out; have you told us one word of this up to this moment ?—No.

Why ?—I was never asked. (A laugh.)

Did Mr. Parnell in his conversation make any reference to Egan at all ?—I think not.

Now, we will have this out. To whom did Egan tell you to write ?—To himself.

Because Mr. Egan told you to write to himself, therefore you did not write to Mr. Parnell ?—That is the reason. Mr. Egan was not in London at the time I had this conversation with Mr. Parnell. To the best of my belief, Mr. Parnell did not refer to Mr. Egan.

Which was the statement of Mr. Parnell that you thought most important ?—To me, the most surprising were his views as a revolutionist.

You mean, I presume, his suposed view "that he did not see any reason why, when we are prepared and had sufficient money, and were sufficiently organised, a successful insurrection could not be inaugurated in Ireland ? "—I had heard that from Mr. Egan before, but coming from Mr. Parnell himself the remark startled me.

Your good sense repelled it as the statement of a maniac ?—He was perfectly sane.

Sir Charles went on to read the shorthand writer's notes of the witness's examination-in-chief as to Mr. Parnell's reference to the possibility of raising 100,000 "dollars" in America to start the insurrectionary movement. At the reading of the word "dollars," the witness interjected "pounds." Sir Charles insisted it was dollars, and the witness, with calm emphasis, simply repeated the word "pounds."

The President.—My note says "pounds."

Sir Charles.—Now, would £100,000 or 100,000 dollars alter the view as to the sanity of the insurrectionary movement?—If you want my personal opinion, I should consider it an insane idea. The last secret Convention was in June 1888. The last circular I received was dated November, 1888. I don't think I have it now. I have some circulars of that date, but not of an important character. I have some circulars which I can produce of that date. I attended the secret Convention of June 1888. The U. S. is very flourishing now. Its fortunes, which had begun to droop a great deal, have revived more than ever since the reunion last June. A year or two previous to that, when the two were fighting together, they certainly did droop somewhat. In 1886 they were fragments in divisions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reid.—I introduced myself to the U.B. in 1865. Alexander Sullivan introduced me the S.C.

HIS RATE OF PAY.

You told us that for the first three years you received no payment from the Government at all. Is that so ?—Not one cent.

During that time were you communicating to the same extent and with the same frequency as afterwards ?—Oh, dear, no, sir.

Only occasionally communicated during those years ?—It only extended over a period not exceeding six months.

Spread over the three years ?—Yes, sir.

When was it you first became a regular correspondent upon terms of receiving pay ?—The month of February 1868.

And what was the arrangement about your pay ?—That I should have sent me from time to time no specific sum, but ample funds.

And that arrangement was acted upon till the present day—till quite recently ?—No.

When was it altered ?—It terminated in the month of August 1870. That is, the specific arrangement.

During that period you were to be supplied with ample funds ?—Those were the words.

Did you receive large sums during that period ?—During the whole period I received £50 per month.

How much of it was expenditure ?—During that time it did not cover expenses.

You spent more than £50 a month ?—I did, sir.

In what way ?—Travelling over the country, supporting my family, and general expenses, which were very high.

How much money did you receive from the Government, both home and colonial ?—Altogether I should put it at about £2,000.

During three years ?—Yes. That includes expenses for men in daily communication with me.

Men you were paying ?—No, sir; their salaries were paid by the Canadian and British Government.

How much of the £2,000 did you spend for public purposes as apart from private requirements ?—Every cent, I think.

How did you spend it ? I do not ask the names of persons ?—I will give you one important item. I lent John O'Neil 366 dollars, which saved his reputation, and by which means I secured a strong hold over him.

Since 1872, do you say that all the money you received has been spent exclusively on public purposes?—I do, and more than I have received. Since that time I have derived no support from that sum.

Your utility in that particular direction is at an end now. Have you made any arrangement, or got any understanding, as to what is going to be done for you ?—I have not, sir.

Nothing said on the subject ?—Never one word.

Now I come to another subject. You have told us of a number of circulars you received. Were they supplied to a limited number of persons or to many ?—Very limited; one to each senior guardian; the total not exceeding 250 or 275. At times there would be more. The circulars relating to dynamite and actual violence and crime were issued precisely the same. The senior guardians were communicated with with regard to the general policy to be adopted. They often met in their respective districts with the member for the district. In each camp or district a variety of persons were enrolled, at one time numbering 23,000.

I wish to ask you whether it is your suggestion that the bulk of the people were aware that in supporting that organisation they were supporting the use of dynamite ?—Yes, sir.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

You suggest that the bulk, taken as a whole, of these 23,000 people deliberately and knowingly supported the policy dynamite outrages ?—Yes, sir.

You have been present yourself when the dynamite policy was discussed and arranged ?—I was, during the session of 1881, that extended over a whole week. There were 162 persons present at it, all of whom were old and tried members of the organisation. I have been present at other caucuses at which the dynamite policy has been discussed, in 1884 and 1885. It has not been brought up since 1886.

You were present on each occasion. What part did you take ?—I was a delegate, voting always when any question came up.

Did you vote for dynamite ?—I was always on the side of the majority (laughter).

Was the majority on the side of dynamite ?—They were unanimous.

Then there was no voting at all ?—There was, sir, on the resolution, which was adopted.

Did you have any introduction to Mr. O'Kelly ?—Previous to the interview I had met him in the House of Commons the first night I ever went there. I was introduce to him. I cannot be positive whether it was by Egan or one of the other members, but I think it was Egan. I never had any letters from Mr. O'Kelly.

MR. C. W. JONES.

Now, there was a question about Charles W. Jones.-Senator Jones, of Florida. Was he not in a high position ?—Some years as a United States Senator, yes. He lived in the State of Florida. I never resided there and so I cannot tell you what his character was. I only have knowledge of his public reputation. That was not altogether one of a high character. He was looked upon as what is termed a carpet bag Senator (laughter); and the action he took in being present at many meetings, and the language he used at them stamped him as a man in favour of certainly a revolutionary policy, if not worse, on the part of Irish nationality. His ardent friendship with the leaders and his personal conduct brought him into very sad and serious disrepute, so that to-day, we find him occupying a very lamentable position (laughter).

Did you know him to be a member of any Irish society at all ?—No, I did not; but I have heard him make public speeches which I considered to be of an inflammatory character. I can give you a specimen of his speeches.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood.—I was present at the Chicago Convention.

And I think you have told us that there were at the back of the Convention, these secret caucuses ?—Yes.

Well, of course you were thoroughly with them ?—Thoroughly (a laugh). About one-half of the delegates attending that Convention were not with us in our views. We were able by signs, or in some other way, to communicate with each other. We knew each other when we met each other. We used signs and passwords. I attended every one of these caucuses. That Convention was attended by Mr. T.P. O'Connor, Mr. Tim Healy, and Father Sheehy.

Did you ever hear of any one of those gentlemen entering a caucus ?—Never.

Did you ever hear either Mr. T.P.O'Connor or Mr. Healy speak in Convention ?—Which Convention ?

I am asking you about the one Convention, the Chicago Convention ?—I did, sir.

When ?—During that Convention.

Can you tell me of any meeting in the Convention of 1881. when Mr. T. P. O, Conner or Mr. Tim Healy spoke ? If you don't remember it please say so at once ?—I certainly heard them.

Do you know that Patrick Ford was charged under that Convention with "doctoring" the No Rent Manifesto ?—Yes, he claimed to be the author of that Manifesto.

As a matter of fact, he wanted to extend did he not, the meaning of the Manifesto, and——?—Pardon me, I cannot say what he wanted to do.

However, he was beaten ?—He was. I attended meetings at which Mr. Healy spoke, but not Mr. T. P. O'Connor. I was not present at the meetings which Mr. T. P. O'Connor attended in various parts of the United States. I was present at the Chicago demonstration, where I acted as vice-president, and where Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Sir T. Esmonde spoke. I did not attend any other meeting addressed by these two gentlemen.

The Attorney General then read the original report drawn up by the Witness as to the proceedings at the Chicago Convention, and submitted by him to a meeting of his own camp. The report described the Convention as the most important meeting he had ever attended, and stated, that the newspaper reports were got up merely to satisfy public curiosity, and were not correct, as the lives of the delegates would be in danger if some of the secret arrangements were allowed to become known. The dynamite movement was firmly believed in, but some of the things suggested by the dynamite party would only result in retaliatory measures and a war of races.

AN ENVOY TO IRELAND.

The Attorney General next read a report of an envoy to Ireland, 616, which dealt with the purchase and distribution of arms. The report stated that only 40 rifles and five revolvers had been seized by the Government in two years, that the condition of the organisation was healthy, and that the work went on bravely.

The Witness explained that the figures were as submitted by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Asked as to the discussion at the secret Convention, about which he had been cross-examined by Mr. Reid, Major Le Caron said that both in discussion and in private conversation secret warfare was spoken of. He did not, however, know that it was ever particularised as dynamite. Dynamite was mentioned. Secret warfare of the character which he had previously mentioned was openly discussed, and almost unanimously advocated at the Convention. O'Donovan Rossa's was the only dynamite party outside the V.C. The first conception of any secret organisation occurred in the year 1869. He dated the V.C. from 1872.

The Attorney General.—What was O'Donovan Rossa's offence ?—To use the language quoted at the time, he wanted to rule or ruin. He could not rule and would not act in a subordinate capacity, and as a result, the great disturbance ensued which eventually culminated in his getting up—having a great deal of influence—an organisation of his own, and his final expulsion from the V. C.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Re-Examination continued.—Notwithstanding the order of the V.C. expelling O'Donvan Rossa, he was not expelled (having so large an influence in his camp) till the year afterwards. The I.R.B. started in Ireland was really a continuation of the Stephens' faction. Anterior to 1872, the I.R.B. was known as the Fenian Brotherhood. Stephens was acknowledged by a faction as the head until 1870. He had received an original letter from John Devoy since his examination-in-chief. It was the only one in his possession from the date of its receipt to the present. He had received others, and telegrams, which he sent forward.

The Attorney General asked the meaning of the reference to the hostile persons who were supposed not to represent the home organisation.

Witness replied that Mr. O'Kelly mentioned in Mr. Parnell's presence the names of David Castlebar, John O'Connor, O'Leary, and others who were hostile to Mr. Parnell, and Witness communicated these names to Devoy. He gave Devoy the best description he could of individuals, and the exact situation.

The Attorney General next asked about the proceedings at Buffalo that Devoy complained of.

Witness.—An attempt was made at the Buffalo Convention—instigated, it was said, by friends of Mr. Parnell on this side—to expose, disorganise and discredit the secret revolutionary organisation on both sides of the water.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

The Attorney General then read an extract from a report of a speech in America by Mr. Parnell, said :—"And none of us will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

Mr. Asquith.—The accuracy of that speech is seriously disputed.

The Attorney General.—I am at present on the evidence I have got. It has never been denied. (To Witness): You were asked by Mr. Lockwood about Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Healy, and you have already given evidence about the arrangements for the meeting. Since you gave your evidence in chief have you received from America two original telegrams ?—Yes.

[Telegrams produced and identified. One is from W. J. Hinds, dated Nov. 7. 1881, and ran :—"Healy will be with you on Saturday if can get to Streeter on Sunday evening.—W. J. Hinds." The other was dated Dec. 8, 1881, and was as follows :—"As arrangement not made I will not attend on Saturday.—Healy."

Mr. Reid, with the consent of the Court, put some additional questions.

Was Devoy's letter to you put in this morning in answer to one you sent to him ?—It was. I never made a copy of it.

You said Alexander Sullivan was tried for murder ?—Yes.

He was ultimately acquitted ?—Ultimately, on the second trial, and I know how (sensation).

You shall say how.—Yes, sir, Frank Agnew, the district member of my district at this time, was the Sheriff of Cook's County, in which Chicago is situated, and the whole charge and entire choice of the panels of jurors rest with him. Frank Agnew chose a jury in which were men belonging to our organisation who were "fixed."

A PACKED JURY.

The jury was packed ?—It was packed, sir, in a sense.

Where did this take place—in America ?—It did, sir, in Chicago.

The date was 1867 or 1868 ?—Yes, about that time.

The defence was that the shooting was justifiable ?—That was a part of the defence.

Was it not a fact that Sullivan shot this man because of his insulting conduct towards his wife ?—He so alleged.

That was the defence ?—It was.

And did not the jury find it justifiable, and acquit him ?—Ultimately they did.

How many persons in this jury were members of your organisation ?—I do not say that positively any of them were.

You suggested the jury was packed ?—It was, by Frank Agnew. I do not say by placing on it actually members of our organisation, but men favourable to the acquittal of Alexander Sullivan.

Have you not seen Sullivan on platforms with men of the highest position and respectability in the United States ?—I have, sir.

Mr Reid.—That is all.

Major Le Caron.—I know I have been impertinent, but I did not know the rules——

The Attorney-General.—Oh, I do not think you need apologise, Major Le Caron.

Major Le Caron (addressing the Court).—I thank you exceedingly for the courtesy you have all shown me.

The Attorney-General said that the next thing to be done was to put in the extracts from the *Nation* referred to in the last witness's evidence.

BOYCOTTED FOR YEARS.

On Feb. 13, Mr. Thomas Boyd, owning and farming estates near New Ross, went into the box to testify that he had been boycotted for years. Mr. Richard Mitchell, of Park View, Carlow, was next called by the Attorney-General to clear matters in doubt. His story was that for years past, down to the present day indeed, he had been boycotted. Twenty-nine of his cattle had been killed on his farms near Carlow, his son had been injured, and, as a climax, he had been driven into the bankruptcy court. In 1880 he was worth 4,000*l*, and was doing a splendid business in letting out agricultural machines, and this was the end. In one year thirty acres of his wheat had rotted on the ground because he could get no labourers to cut it, although he offered 10*s*. a day. Wandering about in his endeavour to obtain food, he went into the shop of Mr. Condon, M.P., in Clonmel. Here he bought a piece of beef from the assistant, who did not know him, but, as he was carrying it away, Mr. Condon himself appeared on the scene and endeavoured to retake the beef, remarking at the same time, so Mr. Mitchell said, that if he had been inside the shop it would have been the knife and not the beef that he would have got. Sir Charles Russell cross-examined the witness with the object of showing that he was boycotted solely because of his connection with the Emergency Association. A number of shorthand writers, police, and solicitors were also examined, but they revealed nothing more startling than that the expense of defending certain prisoners had been paid by the Land League.

GETTING UP THE EVIDENCE.

The Commissioners were on February 14th occupied in hearing the evidence of Mr. Joseph Soames, the solicitor who has been engaged in getting the evidence. He spoke, first, to having been shown documents by a person who had been employed in the Land League offices, and, next, to communications with J. F. Ferguson, of Glasgow, whose initials some of the documents bore. He then produced a number of letters written by Mr. Campbell and signed by Mr. Parnell, and numerous signatures of Mr. Parnell, obtained before and after the *fac simile* letter was published. Previous to its publication he had come to the conclusion that the signature was that of Mr. Parnell; he believed so still, and that the body of the letter was in Mr. Campbell's handwriting. After the trial of the O'Donnell and Walter case, he learned that the Parnell and Egan letters had been obtained from Mr. Pigott through Mr. Houston. Sir C. Russell cross-examined witness as to the amount that was paid for the letters. He said a cheque for a thousand pounds was paid to Mr. Houston for the letters and for the expenses of himself and others in going to America. Over a thousand pounds was also paid to Mr. Moser, a private detective, and smaller sums to Mr. Kirby and Mr. Thomson for inquiries in America. The cross-examination had not concluded when the Commissioners rose.

MAJOR LE CARON'S SAFETY.

The most extraordinary precautions are, it is said, being taken to secure Le Caron's safety. He is (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Mail*) practically smuggled in and out of the Law Courts, surrounded by detectives, and he seldom, if ever, stirs out of his hotel. Some letters have been received threatening him with violence while in court, but the realisation of such an idea, if seriously entertained, is scarcely possible, in view of the care that is taken in regard to the admission of spectators. Those who profess to know declare that a special detective is posted outside Le Caron's bedroom door, with strict injunctions not to leave his post for an instant during the night. Nor is Le Caron the only individual who is the recipient of patient and constant attention. Other of the *Times*' witnesses who have yet to be called are watched closely by detectives during the entire day. A few of them never leave the private rooms engaged for them at the hotels. One gentleman insisted one night in going out alone, but he had only walked along the Strand as far as Charing Cross when he discovered, or imagined he discovered, that he was being followed and watched. He hailed a hansom and returned hurriedly to his hotel in a deplorable state of fright.

Mr. Sexton, M. P., the Lord Mayor of Dublin, has sent the following telegram to his legal advisers in London :—"Have no memory of ever having met or seen the man Le Caron or Beach, and his story connecting my name with Brennan's departure from London is in all its parts and in every detail, from first to last, an absolute fabrication."

Application was made in the Dublin Exchequer Division on Feb. 11, on behalf of Mr. Parnell for liberty to issue a writ out of the jurisdiction against Mr. John Walter, part proprietor of the *Times*, and Mr. George E Wright, publisher, for alleged libel in the *Times* accusing Mr. Parnell of inciting to and condoning gross crimes. Mr. Parnell, in his affidavit, set forth that in the year 1887 libels were published concerning himself, consisting partly in attributing to him the authorship of certain letters, and partly in comments thereon. The newspaper had, and now has, a circulation in Ireland. The complainant further stated that the trial of the action in Ireland would be less expensive and more convenient than in England. The application was granted, and the writ ordered to be issued and served.

THE INDIAN MAIL TRAIN.

The following letter is published in the *Times* of Feb. 14 :—

Sir.—Some few months ago you were good enough to find a place in your columns for a representation from a number of passengers by the Indian mail train from Calais to Brindisi as to the inadequate accommodation afforded by the International Sleeping Car Company. That representation elicted from the company a letter which practically admitted the grievance, and an undertaking to remedy it by providing an extra dining and lavatory car, which was promised for Dec. 15. Will you permit us, the undersigned passengers by the Indian mail train leaving Calais on the morning of the 19th inst., to again draw public attention to this matter ? We most of us booked by this train, believing that the extra car had been provided; but not only did we find that this was not the case, but we sufferod greater inconvenience and discomfort than any of us had ever previously experienced by this service. We wish to make no complaint of the conductors who do their best under considerable difficulty, but we do think that, considering the large extra payment which we make to travel by this train, we should have sufficient ventilation, better lavatory accommodation, and better dining arrangements; as it was, though the middle of winter, the car was most disagreeably close, the lavatory water supply ran out before we reached Colos, and the halt for dinner at Toggia was a waste of time and a great discomfort to the passengers, which need not be, once a dining car is provided.

The letter is signed by Messrs E. J. Lawder, Hyderabad, Deccan. P. D. Jeffreys, lieutenant-colonel The Connaught Rangers, P. S. V. Fitzgerald, Bombay Political Department, George B. March, St. James's Club, Hugh St. J. Hughes, manager, North Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited,) G. E. Weller, lieutenant, 14th Bengal Lancers, C. E. W. Wood, captain 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, M Ffinch, lieutenant 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment. J. Archer, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. F. G. Fanning, Sydney, New South Wales. A. T. Weller, captain 9th B. I. Mowbray Thomson, lieutenant 4th Goorkhas. S. Jackson, G. I. P. Railway. A. W. Rendell E. B. S. Railway, and dated P. and O. Steamship Valetta, Red Sea, Jan. 28.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Feb. 11, commenced the debate on the bill for the re-establishment of the scrutin d'arrondissement. General Boulanger was present at the sitting.

Urgency was declared for the measure by 283 to 274 votes. M. Floquet, the President, said that he had been a supporter of the system of scrutin de liste, but he had renounced his preferences in face of the sentiments and interests of the country, which was manifesting a strong movement in favour of scrutin d'arrondissement. Moreover, they were in the presence of a conspiracy of party coalitions and of pretensions founded on equivocation and treason. "We must," concluded the Premier, "thwart the electoral conspiracy while awaiting the power of the law to foil the unlawful conspiracy." (Cheers from the Left and Centre.) The general debate was then declared closed, and the Chamber agreed, by 290 votes against 266, to proceed to discussion of the articles, which were all subsequently adopted. The Members of the Right demanded that the final vote on the bill as a whole should be an open one, each Deputy declaring for or against the measure from the tribune. This was agreed to, and the voting was proceeded with, the result being that the bill in its entirety was passed by 268 votes to 222. The Chamber subsequently adjourned until Thursday.

The Senate, after a short debate on Wednesday, adopted, by 228 against 52 votes, the Ministerial Bill re-establishing single member constituencies. In consequence of the passing of this measure there will be no further partial elections to the Senate until after the General Elections.

RESIGNATION OF M. FLOQUET.

The debate on the Revision question, which ended in the defeat of the Ministry, took place in the French Chamber on Feb. 14. Baron de Mackau, President of the Committee of the Right, proposed an adjournment for a week, in order that the Government might prepare a Dissolution Bill. This motion having been defeated by 375 against 173, the Comte de Douville-Maillefeu's motion for an adjournment was carried by 307 against 218, whereupon the Premier announced his intention of resigning. The debate was heard by the Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton.

Mr. Carnot, on learning the resolution of M. Floquet and his colleagues, sent for M. Meline, President of the Chamber and M. Le Royert, President of the Senate.

Almost immediately after the rising of the Chamber, General Boulanger issued a maifesto to the electors of the Seine, in which he says :—"Confronted by an irresistible movement of public opinion, the Ministry, at bay, condemned by universal suffrage, and rudely buffeted by the electors of the Seine on Jan 27, attempted to lay a snare for the country. The National Republican party refused to fall into the snare. The revision proposed was a mere comedy. If the Chamber had accepted the scheme of the Government, the Senate would have infallibly rejected it. This the Ministry knew well, and it pursued but one object—to retain power and to betray once more the hopes of the nation. We would not allow the Floquet Cabinet thus to deceive universal suffrage. We would not allow the Chamber to create a title for itself in the eyes of the people by registering a vote stricken in advance with barrenness we would not allow it to consecrate its usurpation by doing the work of a Constituent Assembly. To have voted the Ministerial Revision Bill would have been to aggravate the Parliamentary muddle, and to give the death-blow to the national revision scheme. The representatives of the National Republican party desired to overthrow a Ministry which had already in preparation laws for the restriction of liberty. The fall of that ill-omened Ministry will be a relief to the public conscience. It is a step further towards dissolution, towards the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. Let us, then, remain faithful to our programme. Henceforward after the vote on the scrutin d'arrondissement law, which in the mind of its authors was nothing more than a blow dealt at universal suffrage, the electoral period has commenced. It is for the country to speak. The nation will know how to secure the triumph of the national will. Long live the Republic !"

THE PANAMA CANAL.

On Feb. 9, M. de Lesseps addressed the following letter to the subscribers to the shares of the New Panama Company :—

"The law regarding the formation of companies requiring the deposit of a quarter of the share capital, and this condition not having been fulfilled in the case of the issue of this 2nd inst., I am not at present in a position to constitute the new company for completing the Panama Canal. I consequently hold at your disposal the sums deposited by you on applying for shares, and it will now be necessary to leave to the liquidator, whom the shareholders unanimously selected at the general meeting on Jan. 26, and whom the Tribunal of the Seine has just appointed, the care of our interests and the destiny of the work which we have undertaken, and which must be completed. We will show our confidence by calmly awaiting the decision of the liquidator, whose personal character and eminent qualifications justify your choice and its approval by the judges."

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

Colonel Senart, of the 90th Regiment, has received a severe reprimand for the extraordinary Order of the Day which he recently issued, commenting in very strong terms on the conduct of the German Embassy in refusing to "visa" the passport of Surgeon Eudes. M. de Freycinet considers that Colonel Senart was in no way justified in communicating to the men under his command remarks which had nothing whatever to do with the Service. It was semi-officially stated that Count Munster all along refrained from making any complaint.

The following circular, issued by M. de Freycinet, Minister of war, to the Generals commanding the various Army Corps, was officially published on Saturday :—"I beg to remind the officers and men under your command that political demonstrations, of whatever nature, are absolutely forbidden. Commanding officers, when addressing their men, either verbally or in writing, must refrain from all political allusions relating to either internal or external affairs. I have repressed the few departures from this rule which have already occurred, and shall act with much greater severity in similar cases in future. I rely upon the goodwill of all to obviate my taking measure which I should adopt with regret, but without hesitation.

A telegram from Belin says :—Some explanation of the refusal of the German Embassy in Paris to give the French Army Surgeon Eudes authority to visit Strasburg to see his dying mother has been published in the Berlin papers. On the authority of advices from Strasburg it is declared that the local authorities there forwarded to Dr. Eudes the official permit to enter the city as soon as he applied for it, but that he failed to send this permit to the Embassy in Paris in due time. Without this document the Embassy was unable to act—hence its refusal to give the desired authority.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at the Hungarian capital on Monday, where they met with an enthusiastic, but at the same time with a thoroughly respectful, and indeed a touching reception. The streets along the line of route from the railway station to the castle were crowded by tens of thousands of people, of both sexes and all classes, most of whom were dressed in sombre clothes, while 2000 students, in full mourning, lined the streets along which their Imperial Majesties passed. Nearly all the houses also long the line of route were draped in black, while other tokens of mourning were observable all over the capital. The Emperor and Empress were received at the railway station by the members of the Ministry, headed by M. Tisza, with whom the Emperor warmly shook hands, and the chief military, civil, and religious dignataries. The appearance of the Imperial couple was greeted with loud "Dljens !" and shouts of "Long live the King and Queen!" Their Majesties will stay alternately at the royal residence at Buda and the castle of Godollo until the beginning of March, when they return to Vienna.

In Monday's sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the President gave an account of the reception by the Emperor of the deputation which recently waited upon His Majesty to express condolences of the House on the occasion of the Crown Prince's death. In reply to the President's address, the Emperor dwelt upon the solace afforded him in his sorrow by the proofs of sympathy which he had received on all sides, especially by the evidence of the truly Austrian loyalty to the Hapsburg dynasty. The President, in conclusion, said that the solemn moments in which the Emperor spoke these words would be indelibly graven upon the minds of the members of the deputation.

Further demonstrations on the part of the students and the mob against M Tisza took place in Pesth on Monday evening and on Tuesday morning, but the Chief of Police prevented them by timely action from growing into actual riots.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Standard correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on Tuesday night :—The President of the Lower House of the Landtag opened to-day's sitting by reading the letter of thanks received from Count Szechenyi, the Austrain Ambassador, for the sympathy of the House with the Imperial family of Austria. The letter contains the following sentence :—"I am charged by my Government to assure you that the manifestation of the sympathy of the Prussian Lower House is consoling to us as a proof of the friendly and brotherly feelings which so closely unite the two nations in good and evil days." The ambassador has also expressed his heartfelt thanks to the newspapers for the many proofs of sympathy which he has received from all classes in Berlin with reference to the recent sad event. I informed you some months ago that the parties to the Triple Alliance intended to adopt the same kind of rifle. The plan is now advanced a step nearer fulfilment, as Germany is about to adopt the Austrian Mannlicher repeating rifle, and to buy the patent for that country. The German Government will now manufacture its own weapons, though a certain number are being made for it at the Austrian factory at Steyer.

ITALY.

The Radicals at Milan having attempted on Feb. 10 in spite of the prohibition of the authorities, to engage in a public commemoration of the Republican rising which took place in that city on Feb. 6, 1853, were compelled to disperse by the forcible interposition of the police.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber several members, including Signor Bonghi, addressed interpellations to Signor Crispi regarding the previous day's "unemployed" disturbances in Rome, animadverting upon them in the strongest terms as disgraceful. The Premier, in reply, declared that the possibility of disturbances had been foreseen, and that orders had been given to prevent the workmen's meetings going beyond what was sanctioned by law. "Unfortunately," added Signor Crispi, "the Commissioner of Public Safety, who ought to have seen that the orders were carried out, displayed a culpable want of presence of mind. Since yesterday evening, however, I have given more stringent orders. Workmen who do not belong to Rome will be sent back to their own part of the country, and all meetings, even of a pacific character, will be prohibited." The Miniser added :—"We were informed some time ago that it was intended to stir up disturbances throughout Italy during this month and the one following. It may be, perhaps, that certain friends of peace are working for that object in this manner, but the Government will know how to do its duty." These remarks of the Premier evoked stormy protestations from Signor Costa, Socialist, but his remarks were drowned by the voices of three-quarters of the other Deputies. Signor Bonghi subsequently moved a resolution deploring the disturbances, and expressing confidence that the Government would repress them with the greatest energy. At Signor Crispi's request the debate on the motion was postponed.

A papal allocution has been published. The Pope says that now more than ever before have the Powers need to make common cause with the Church by reason of the perils with which they are threatened, and of which proof was afforded by the recent unfortunate disturbances in Rome. Arms alone, says His Holiness, and the progress made in military science and in the perfecting of weapons of destruction, do not suffice. Moreover, even although it be permitted to employ arms in self-defence, nature does not tolerate might being held sufficient surety for right. Peace must be preserved by rendering to each what belongs to him, and in strictly adhering to the dictates of justice.

THE BALKANS.

The recent events in Vienna have turned away public attention from the Balkan countries, so that the sort of *coup d'etat* which M. Stambouloff had struck at Sofia, by ordering the arrest of the sixty persons who signed an address to the Bulgarian Exarch, has not created the astonishment which might have been expected in other circumstances.

It is said, writes the *Times* correspondent, that Prince Ferdinand lately reproached M. Stambouloff for being on too good terms with the Zankoffists, and that the Premier's high-handed act was intended to show His Highness that this reproach was unfounded. M. Stambouloff, however, seems to have acted with quite unnecessary rigour in ordering the arrests, and causing the Public Prosecutor to insist on excessive bail for men who would all have surrendered readily enough to a summons. There is not one of the signers of the address who would not be rather glad than sorry to defend himself in open court against the charge of having broken the law by signing an address to the Exarch. Yet the bail demanded was 20,000f. in each case—that is, about 48,000*l* for all the prisoners. The majority have been able to find sureties, but some cannot, and, being detained in prison, are the objects of general sympathy.

A Bucharest telegram says :—"The Chamber was crowded on Tuesday afternoon, and there was much excitement in view of the expected debate on the proposal for the impeachment of the Bratiano Ministry. After three days' discussion the motion, which was opposed by the Government, was rejected by 80 to 79.

A correspondent resident in Roumania, and well versed in the state of affairs there, forwards the following communication :—"Matters are taking the course of the 'new era.' We have returned to ancient times with new elements that are worse than the old ones. The 'idea of the State,' the 'exigencies of the country,' no longer exist. A gambling game of the most sordid egoism is being played, and affairs of State are merely the stakes in the intrigues that are being hatched on all sides. The greatest disorder prevails; nobody knows how matters stand, and how to act in order to extricate the country from the dangers that menace us. It is not necessary for the Russians to push on their dynamite wagons; the Government is doing it for them. The Russians are rubbing their hands, and are becoming insolent, in order to show that the days of the Khalcinskys are on the point of returning. The policy the Cabinet are pursuing is not Roumanian, but Muscovite. I trust we shall have no war; in any case their ignorance and incapacity is daily more manifest."

A Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that King Milan has abruptly terminated the negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet which he was carrying on with the Radical party. The real reason for this step, which creates general surprise, is alleged to be the discovery by His Majesty of a plot against the Throne, in which the Radical party is said to be implicated.

A HEALTH RESORT FOR INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, Mr. A. P. Hansman (late Attorney-General for the Colony) read a paper at the Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, February 12, on "Western Australia," and drew particular attention to the suitableness of Western Australia as a health resort from India and Ceylon and from the British settlements further to the east. Before the invalid from the East can reach Europe, Mr. Hansman said, he must pass to Aden and up the Red Sea, and there are times of the year when the climate of England must be dangerous to a recent dweller in tropical climates. But Western Australia can be reached within ten days from Ceylon, and there is hardly a part of the year in which the change to her beautiful climate would not be beneficial to those who are worn out by the heat of India. Once landed at Albany the invalid could either remain at that picturesque and comparatively cool place, or proceed northwards to the more cheerful neighbourhood of the capital. Perhaps at some future time the British Government may recognise the value of Western Australia as a sanatarium for the troops in our Eastern possessions.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Feb. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr O Hoernle, B
Mr H H Beatley, B
Mr C Powis, B
Capt G F Wilson, BRE
Lt H Hudson, BSC
Lt J H B Beresford, BSC
Mr T T Logan, M
Lt R W Falcon, MSC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A E C Casey, B., 5 mo
Mr C M Seagrim, B, 3 mo
Mr J W D Johnstone, B, 25 days
Mr F Waller, B, 3 mo
Lt-Col W G Smith, B Inf, 6 mo
Capt T H Eyre, BSC, 1 mo
Maj W H Browne, BSC 6 mo
Capt A Montanaro, BSC, 6 mo
Lt H N Warde, B, 3 mo
Mr. T Summers, Bo
Maj J W Anderson, Bo SC
Hony Lt J Merriman, Bo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Tweedie, B
Mr O W Jenner, B
Mr C F White, B
Mr W N Ludlam, B
Mr P J Barter, B
Mr T Higham, B
Lt-Col C Ransford, B Inf
Capt J E Barr, BSC
Mr L A Campbell, M
Mr E L Cappel, Bo
Mr W L S L Cameron, Bo
Mr J H G Bell, Bo
Lt-Col T M Ward, Bo S C

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WORLD ON THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

The *World* like almost every other paper, has expressed an opinion on the Crawford case. Of course no one sets much value on the observations of the so-called "Society papers." Their sources of information are, as a rule, unreliable. But we give the *World's* remarks for what they are worth :—

The result of the Crawford Commission is being expected with great eagerness throughout India, although a general impression exists that Mr. Crawford will be acquitted, at least of the most serious charges brought against him. The whole affair, indeed, has been a sensation of the first magnitude in India. Mr. Crawford, who was one of the three Commissioners of Divisions in Bombay, is almost the senior civilian in the Western Presidency, and is admittedly an officer of great abilities, with a distinguished record of services. The town of Bombay owes its chief modern inprovements to his taste and zeal as Municipal Commissioner; and he was specially selected as the delegate for negotiating a difficult treaty with the Portuguese authorities in Goa. Mr. Crawford, it is understood, has not been free from pecuniary difficulties during his career, and, like Bassanio, has shown "a somewhat more swelling port" than his means might seem to allow. His house had become one of the most hospitable in Bombay, and was frequently visited by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, when the Bombay Government suddenly launched a warrant at him, like a bolt from a blue sky, and arrested him on a charge of general corruption.

While the finding of the Commission is still a matter of speculation it would be obviously improper to comment on Lord Reay's action, although it may be stated that he will not escape severe censure unless reasons of the strongest are produced to justify such an exceptional measure. But the evidence tendered before the Commission has made a good many people of an optimistic turn rub their eyes. The charges against Mr. Crawford were chiefly supported by the assertions of subordinate native magistrates who had been employed under him. These gentlemen, with the most unblushing effrontery, naively confessed to the practice of taking bribes flourishing amongst themselves and further asseverated that they had acted as middlemen for Mr. Crawford in a variety of corrupt transactions. Their testimony may be true in all respects; but its copiousness, and the zeal with which it was produced, have created an uncomfortable suspicion of the readiness with which Oriental evidence will come forward on the side of the powers that be.

However, Lord Reay's inducements to these witnesses to come forward have raised a hornet's nest about his ears. It would of course, have been quite natural and according to precedent for Government to have indemnified its witnesses against criminal prosecution, and no one could have quarrelled with such a measure, much as they might deplore its necessity. But Lord Reay is suspected of having gone beyond this, and of having guaranteed these self-confessed traffickers in the continuance of their various offices. It is at any rate true that the principle offenders have resumed their functions—an edifying spectacle which has provoked considerable resentment. Public indignation has found its champions in the High Court Judges, three of whom, after issuing notices to the ex-witnesses to show cause why they should not be liable to criminal proceedings have addressed a representation to Government. In it they contend that the High Court's function of supervising the administration of justice would be reduced to an absurdity if Dabir, Sindekar, & Co. are to resume their appointments, and urge that the confession of corruption *ipso facto* disqualifies a magistrate. It is not certain whether the Judges have not exceeded their technical powers in this representation. But Lord Reay's answer, stigmatising the Judges' protest as an "unjudicial denunciation," lacks temper and dignity. The Judges seem determined to stick to their guns, and public opinion at home, if not in India, will insist in the long run in obliging Lord Reay to concede what they demand.

The accounts of Lord Reay's administration at Bombay are indeed very unsatisfactory, not only in connection with the Crawford Commission, but also in regard to other things. There has been quite a revolt in Bombay society at his attempts to get the European civilians to meet the natives he invites to Government House. Last month a lady refused to go down to dinner at Government House with a native gentleman who was detailed to take her down, and she was upheld in her protest by the majority of society at Bombay. Lord Reay has been inoculated by Lord Ripon's ridiculous "man and brother" theories, which however beautiful and Christian-like they may be in theory, are quite impossible to put into practice; and he has made himself very unpopular and ridiculous in his attempts to carry them out. If he had only contented himself with entertaining at Government House in the garb of a Highland cheftain, he would have made fewer mistakes, and in time people would have forgotten the Dutchman and Radical in the character of the hospitable Scotchman.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lord Wolseley yesterday distributed the prizes and commissions at the above institution, the Duke of Cambridge being abroad. Col. A. Harness, C. B., R. A., Commandant and Secretary, Royal Military Academy, submitted the list of prize winners, who formed up and were presented with their prizes by Lord Wolseley, as follows :—

Mr. B. H. Rooke, for distinguished proficiency, Pollock Medal and Memoir, for mathematics and mechanics, and for fortification and geometrical drawing. Mr. R. S. Muter, for military administration and military law, and for landscape drawing. Mr. C. G. Falcon, for military topography. Mr. F. M. Westropp, for German. Mr. A. Bell, for artillery and for chemistry and physics. Mr. J. W. Petavel, for French. Mr. T. S. Hichens, as senior cadet, Royal Artillery, Tombs Memorial Scholarship (£28). Mr. A. F. R. Thompson, for Gymnastic Mr. C. E. D. Budworth, for tactics. Mr. C. F. Templer, for riding. Mr. W. H. Hunt, for drills and exercises; Mr. H. M. Thomas, for exemplary conduct. Mr. M. Tod-Mercer, for Italian, Mr. W. E. R. Dickson, for Russian. Winners of gymnastic prizes :—Messrs. W. M. Thompson and H. A. Boyce. Messrs. B. M. Tod-Mercer, P. T. Denis de Vitre, H. S. de Brett, C. S. F. Broome, A. H. Kane, D. F. Tulloch, W. C. D'O. Bignell, and E. W. Grove each received a bronze medal in case as winners of the Gymnastic Challenge Shield, competed for by teams of eight from each team. Mr. G. Lubbock, for fencing. Mr. C. A. Neave, for boxing. Mr. J. F. W. Johnson, for singlestick.

Col. A. M. Delavoye, Assistant-Director of Military Education, read the result of the recent examination, and as the names of the successful cadets were called they formed up in fours, facing Lord Wolseley, in the following order.

Royal Engineers.

	No. of Marks.		No. of Marks.
B H Rooke	42,767	C W Gwynn	36,028
A M Henniker	38,522	F G Guggisberg	35,542
W M Pyne	37,756	W G Hibbert	34,746
R S Muter	37,571	J W Petavel	34,516
C G Falcon	37,356	A H Dumaresq	34,136
F M Westropp	36,956	W M Thomson	33,710
A Bell	36,743	G B Macauley	33,035
H A Cameron	36,674		

Royal Artillery.

T S Hichens	34,351	H A D Simpson-Baikie	27,499
J H Hardcastle	33,816	H M Barnes	27,473
H J Brock	33,554	R S Hardman	27,314
A F R Thompson	32,714	G F Dixon	26,925
C E D Budworth	32,417	R A Craig	26,625
W C R Farmar	32,157	C A Neave	25,804
P Y Redfern	32,104	H E Vallentin	25,395
F T Oldham	31,944	G G Boyle	25,211
N F Gordon	31,916	J E L Bruce	25,198
C F Templer	31,748	W A C Pilkington	25,115
A H Goldie	31,144	E H B Craster	25,002
A C Williams	31,055	J A Hobson	24,961
W H Hunt	30,985	A U Stochley	24,934
H B Chatteries	30,305	A G Crocker	24,819
C F Bishop	29,982	H G F Geary	24,308
A A Boggs	29,729	H M Thomas	24,135
A Forbes	29,427	G C R Duff	24,041
E Barnes	28,948	E C Sandars	23,973
G G Woods	28,818	H J Eaton-Evans	23,038
A M Colquhoun	28,558	H F Dawson	22,386
G E Reid	28,312	J D Sherer	22,339
R C Coates	28,216	J Quain	21,979
C C Noott	28,084	F C A Parsons	21,406
W G Blanford	27,665		
F C Poole	27,617		

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MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., ON BIMETALLISM.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., speaking recently at a Conservative entertainment in Oldham, said there were many proposals made for bringing back to England the trade which it was alleged we had lost, and among these much interest had been taken in Fair-trade schemes, which, however, appeared now to have lost their attraction. For instance, we now saw Mr. Chaplin, who used to be the strongest advocate of Protection, giving up these views, and saying that he did not think Protection would be of any benefit to English agriculture. Instead of Protection Mr. Chaplin now advocated bimetallism, and thought that a change in the currency laws would be of great advantage to this country generally. He (Mr. Maclean) for some years held the opinion that possibly the restoration of the old ratio between gold and silver which prevailed up to about 1873 would be a good thing both for India and this country. There had been a great depreciation of silver in recent years as compared with gold; for whereas silver used to stand at about 15½ to 1 as compared with gold, it was now 20 to 22½. A number of gentlemen interested in the trade of this district had adopted the view that this depreciation of silver gave the Indian manufacturer a considerable advantage as compared with the manufacturer of cotton goods in this country. Their argument was that the Indian manufacturer, paying his rent and wages and buying his raw material with silver money, paid for them in a much cheaper coin than did the manufacturer here. That view formerly seemed to him to have something in it, but further experience and reflection, and especially a study of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Currency Question had led him to the conclusion that it was a fallacy to think that the Indian manufacturer gained anything by the depreciation of silver. Let them take the simplest form of mercantile transaction with India. Supposing that a manufacturer sent piece goods or yarn for sale in India. In such a case Mr. Chaplin and others said that he had to sell his goods for silver, and his silver had to be exchanged for gold. Well, if he did sell for silver, he bought with the same metal goods which India exported, and brought back the value of the goods he had sent out in that form. The only disadvantage to the English manufacturer was that he had to pay the freight on the goods home. Then take the case of agriculture. Mr. Chaplin said that the Indian grower got paid for his wheat in silver, and could buy as much of the commodities of India as ever he could. The fallacy of this was difficult to prove, because a great many things besides a falling exchange had a tendency to bring down prices in India. For instance, there was the extension of railways and the opening up of new markets, which allowed of large quantities of produce being brought into use at great distances from where it was grown. Thus there might be a reduction going on in prices and at the same time a depreciation in silver. But although gold was not coin in India for current use, there was a considerable importation of gold into that country, and wherever one went in India the value of gold in proportion to silver was the same as in Manchester or London. In reality a gold standard was still maintained in India, and the prices of silver and all commodities varied in proportion to it, although the gold standard remained the same. These were some of the considerations which had led him to doubt the service which bimetallism would be to the agriculture or the industry of this country. He did not think that the Indian producer or manufacturer benefitted by this depreciation of silver as it was supposed. He granted that bimetallism would be of advantage to the Indian Government, but that was another matter. Whether it would be a benefit to the Indian Government to allow it to pay its debts in silver instead of gold was a matter not to be entered into on that occasion. He had been reproached with advocating the extension of the Factory Acts in India in the interests of his Oldham constituents, but he might say that the Commission which sat on the subject reported in favour of restricting the hours of labour in Indian mills, and he complained that their report had not been acted upon. He thought that English operatives had a right to go to the Government and ask to be protected against unfair competition in any part of Her Majesty's dominions where they had the power to prevent excessive labour, and he urged the working men to let their voice be heard in this matter. He had no doubt that the greatest weight would be attached by the Secretary for India to the views expressed by a deputation from the operatives on this question.

BRITISH TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Major-General Sir R. Murdoch Smith, K. C. M. G., R. E., delivered on Feb. 13, before a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, an address on "The prospects of the development of British trade with Persia, consequent on the opening up of the Karun River."

Major-General Smith stated that, although ignorant of many commercial conditions which must affect the question before the meeting, he could not fail, during his long residence in Persia, to become acquainted with the resources of the country, and to form opinions as to the means by which those resources might be developed and utilised for the furtherance of foreign trade. Of such means the improvement of the internal communications of the country was soon seen to be by far the most important. There was no great choice in the matter of routes, and even such choice as formerly existed had become, during the last few years, much restricted. More than three-fourths of the whole area of Persia was an elvated plateau, the plains of which were at an average height of 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet above the sea. To reach it a long and rugged ascent must be made. When once, however, the plateau was fairly reached, a comparatively easy road could generally be found from one part of the country to another. The climate was extremely dry, and the temperature somewhat excessive. Wheeled vehicles were practically non-existent. The whole transport work of the country was done by beasts of burden. The routes by which Persia now communicated with the outer world might be conveniently divided into two groups—those leading to the Caspian and Black Sea, on the north, and those leading to the Persian Gulf, on the south. Since the completion of a railway communication from Batoum on the Black Sea to Bakou on the Caspian, there had been a great increase of Russian imports into the Persian provinces near the Caspian, to the diminution, and in some places the exclusion, of other European goods. Throughout a large portion of Northern Persia British trade was practically altogether out of the market, while in another portion it still held its own, but by a somewhat uncertain tenure. Having referred to the other group of trade routes with which we were more immediately concerned—those which lead to the Persian Gulf—and the routes into the interior of Persia from Bushire and Bunder Abbas, the lecturer described the course of the Karun, and stated that the end of the Karun navigation at Shushter was nearer to the central parts of Persia than Bushire was, not only by 170 miles of river and estuary, but also by 150 miles of sea between Bushire and the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab. In other words, 320 miles of water carriage might, by means of the Karun route, be substituted for as many miles of pack-saddle transport by the Bushire route. In referring to some of the more important distances, he mentioned that from Teheran to Trebizond and Bushire, the two ports on which its trade with England depended, the distances were in round numbers 1,000 miles and 800 miles respectively, while from Shushter *via* Burujird and Koom it was only 400 miles. After drawing attention to the principal exports which the opening of the Karun might be expected to develop, he observed, in regard to imports, that, by shortening the land transport, the opening of the Karun must enable British manufactures to be carried farther north, and to be distributed over a much larger area than was possible at present. In the comparisons which he had made with existing routes he had throughout assumed that navigation was to be opened the whole way from Mohammerah to Shushter. At Ahwaz, however, there was an obstacle in the form of rapids, but seven years ago he gave instructions to Major Wells to make a report on the subject, and this report showed that the rapids could be got over without engineering difficulties, and at no very great expenditure. When once such a work was completed there would be excellent navigation the whole way to Shushter throughout the year. Pending the execution of this work, which it was earnestly to be hoped the Persian Government would immediately undertake, he thought that steps should at once be taken to utilise the navigation as far as it went, and to supplement it by steam launches or native boats above the rapids. To do that to any purpose, however, he thought it essential that the service should be regular and at fixed intervals. For such regular service the Karun steamers would be fairly entitled to a substantial postal subvention, either by the Imperial or Indian Government, proportionate to that now given to the mail steamers in the Persian Gulf and on the Tigris. Another step in the same direction would be the making of a thoroughly good pack road for mules from Shushter to Burujird, and the resuscitation of the *chapar*, or horse-post, along the road from Shushter and Dizful to Burujird, Sultanabad, and Koom, where it would join the present post road from Teheran. And, lastly, the telegraph line erected some years ago from Hamadan to Dizful and Mohammerah, but which, he believed, had fallen into discuse, should be restored. With regular postal and telegraphic communication thus established along the Karun, and thence to all parts of Persia, and with well-selected mercantile agents at the chief commercial centres, trade would certainly follow—a trade capable of great development immediately the Ahwaz obstacle was turned or surmounted. It was marvellous what regular communication would do in even the most unpromising places. He thought the prospects were amply sufficient to warrant the steps which he had ventured to suggest. If they commended themselves to those who were in a position to carry them into effect, they should be taken without undue delay. If no action were taken by us it did not follow that others would be equally backward.

PROCLAMATION BY DHULEEP SINGH.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Feb. 12 :—Having heard in an indirect way that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh had addressed a Proclamation, which will soon reach India, to those whom he calls his subjects, I went to him this morning, and found the report to be correct. He, however, refused to communicate the document to me; but I have succeeded in obtaining it from another person. It is as follows :—

"Brother Princes and People of India,—Doubtless you are anxious for an account of our stewardship; but we think it prudent not to publish full details for the present, as by doing so it might be dangerous to the interests of those who are friendly to you. However, this much we can assert—it is apparent to the whole world that at this moment the attention of every great European Power is entirely occupied in the maintenance of peace in this quarter of the globe; but should a war break out this state of affairs must certainly undergo a total change, and we believe it will be to your advantage. It is, therefore, for you to decide whether you will await patiently the occurrence of this tragic event, or wish us to proceed to your assistance.

Both in Europe and America, there are thousands of brave men who sympathise deeply and sincerely with you, and who would willingly volunteer to form an army to fight for your deliverance; but in this case money is necessary, and you will be required to raise the funds indispensable to the purchase of arms and munitions of war. In the opinion of competent military authorities, the sum of between three and four millions of pounds sterling will be sufficient, and this should be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Organisation in Europe. Perhaps it might be better if you would thus help yourselves, rather than incur obligations to others whose demands for rendering assistance to you cannot be now ascertained or estimated, whereas you would thus know the utmost that you can be called upon to sacrifice in effecting your freedom. Therefore consider this matter carefully, and make up your mind, remembering at the same time that some forty-three thousand Punjabees, and some thousands of Irish soldiers now in the British army in India will freely shed their blood for your liberty. Full details of the proposed plan of action cannot, for obvious reasons, be published, but every information will be furnished to any confidential messenger that you may send to us through our cousins.

Countrymen be brave! Be great and noble, like your ancestors! But, and above all, for God's sake, be united among yourselves! Remember that only in unity can strength be found against our enemies.

Dhuleep Singh, Sovereign of the Sikh Nations, and implacable foe of the British Government."

From the long conversation I had with the Maharajah, adds the correspondent, I can supplement this document with further information. As was stated in the *Standard*, when the Maharajah arrived here from Russia in November, his ostensible object in coming to Paris was to sell his jewels. He even now affirms that he would not have left the Czar's dominions had it not been to dispose of them; but, being in France, he has received many emissaries from India, and numerous long reports, with which he is highly pleased. From these he has obtained the firm conviction that at least ninety per cent. of the Indian Princes are devoted to his cause, and will ere long, rise like one man in revolt against their British oppressors. The secret organisation for that rebellion is, he says, progressing most satisfactorily. Things are in such an advanced state that were he now to appear in India the rebellion, which he thinks wil ruin British rule there, would break out immediately.

The Maharajah told me he wanted four million pounds to organise and equip a volunteer force to accompany him to his native land. He had ascertained that he could get volunteers to join him from Ireland, Hungary, Austria, Russia, France, and even Germany. These men would receive no pay till they reached India, but when there he would have no difficulty in raising money by forced loans if necessary. He knew it would be a difficult matter for the Indian Princes to send him money without raising the suspicions of the British authorities; therefore he did not rely entirely on that. He knew there were some forty odd thousand Sikh troops on whom he could count absolutely, and that the three or four thousand Irish in the British Indian army would join the revolt. In case of the four million pounds not being sent him he will not, he says, abandon his project. If he should obtain, either from India or elsewhere, only one million pounds, he would act at once, and if he gets nothing he will even then probably go, and, arriving alone, declare the holy war.

Speaking of the Indian Princes, he said they and he himself have recently had every reason to be overjoyed at the conduct of the British authorities, who had been arming the troops of several Princes they believed to be loyal, with breech-loading rifles, which will, he affirms, be used against those who supplied them. On my pointing out that he might be mistaken, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh smiled sarcastically, and added :—

"Why, you think they are loyal because they say anything you like to please you; but you will before long find out to your cost you cannot depend on what a man says when you have your hands at his throat, ready to strangle him if he utters a word which displeases you. Mark my word, you will find my estimate of niety per cent. of the Princes who will join in the revolt is not too high."

In the meantime the Maharajah pretends to be afraid of assassination. He was some considerable time ago put on his guard against it by a letter from a Frenchman, whose brother was formerly in the service of King Thebaw of Burma.

Of course the Maharajah did not divulge to me his plan for driving the English out of India, but he said he had not overlooked Burma in his combinations. Just as I left, he added :—"You will see, I shall make my appearence in India. I do not care one jot for my life; but I am a prophet, and I am certain of being supported by my people. I may be beaten, but I do not believe it, and I shall at least either die or be victorious."

EVENTS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

News reached Liverpool on the 12th inst. of a serious conflict between a British expeditionary force and some natives of the West African coast. It appears that a report having reached Sulymah of an attack upon the town of Jeormah, occupied by natives friendly to the British and partially under British protection, a force proceeded up the Sulymah River to the relief of Jeormah. Captain Crawford was in charge, having with him a number of police, and also two friendly chiefs, Mormar Jah and Ghannah Gomboo, each with their following of armed men. On reaching the neighbourhood of Jeormah, a messenger was sent forward to call a palaver. The request being only partially responded to, and no satisfactory reason being given for the hostilities directed against Jeormah, fighting commenced. In an hour and a half the enemy were defeated, leaving 300 of their number killed. The enemy were under the command of the chief Mac iah, to whose stronghold Captain Crawford proposed to push forward in order to complete his defeat. It is stated that the inhabitants of Jeormah have long been friendly to the British, and enjoyed peace and prosperity until the raids by Mackiah commenced.

A Reuter's telegram from Bathurst reports that the Administrator has returned from a visit to the outlying district at the mouth of the Gambia known as Uuomi Bato—a portion of territory at the estuary over which the French have been striving to claim jurisdiction, and to which on two occasions they have despatched officers to endeavour to compel the native authorities to haul down the British flag and substitute that of France. The Uuomi Bato district is a rich agricultural one, and the French are anxious to divert the trade into the Saloum River, to the north of the Gambia. The natives, however, are loyal to the British, and in view of this fact it is considered important to cultivate friendly relations with Fodey Caramose, the Emir of Betenti, who is the recognized ruler of the country, and to whom the Administrator's visit was principally made. The question of boundaries is still under discussion, and it is hoped that a definite settlement will shortly be arrived at.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

The second annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association was held at 45, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, Feb. 13. Sir Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E. M. P., presided.

Among those present were Mr. Hugh Watt, M. P., Mr. Edward Jenkins, Lieutenant-General E. M. Playfair, R. A., Messrs. C. E. Pitman, C. I. E., Tele. Dept.; J. Vans Pope, Edu.; A. Greenless, P. W. D.; J. W. D. Johnstone, Edu.; Geo. Ingle, Marine; D. M. Thompson, Edu.; J. Mackinlay, I. N.; G. M. Moberly, Tele.; F. L. Goldsmid, Police; T. Higham, P. W. D.; H. G. Batten, Burma Commission; Maxwell Adams, Tele.; M. L. Dallas, Meteo. Dept.; S. Digby, Parliamentary Agent; J. Mackenzie, late collector of Calcutta; W. Jacob, Forest Dept.; H. J. Candy, Edu.; R. B Toynear, P. W. D.; A. R. Coard, Survey; H. Whitby Smith, Tele.; R. C. Baker, Tele.; R. T. Dallas, Tele.; C. M. Armstrong, Opium Dept.; H. R. Hudson, Finan.; J. C. Macdonald, Kumaon Commission; Carlton F. Tufnell, P. W. D.; Henry A. Stevens, Tele.; J. P. Davidson, State Railways; R. H. Smith, Judicial; W. R. Robertson, Principal, College of Agricultural, Madras; H. Lambert, late suptdg. eng., P. W. D.; H. Tuckett, P. W. D., and several others. Regret was expressed at the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. S. King, C. I. E., M. P., through indisposi-tion.

Letters of regret were received from General Keating, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M. P., Mr. C. A. Conybeare, M. P., Mr. J. Theobald, Mr. K. T. Best, Mr. Jeremiah King, Mr. S. J. Harrison, Mr. J. H. E. Hart. C, E., Mr. W. Digby, C. I. E. Mr. Henry A. Greig, who was obliged to leave town, was represented by Mr. H. Johnstone, P. W. D., on the part of the Civil Engineers.

The report says :—The number of branch committees in India during the year has increased to thirty-three, and it was found expedient to propose the formation of seven central associations, at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Jubbulpore, Madras, Poona, Burma, incorporating according to geographical positions the smaller committees. The thanks of the association are due to the press in India, and especially to the *Overland Homeward Mail* for their untiring advocacy of the interests of the Uncovenated Service at large. The abstract of the accounts shows receipts 337*l*. 10s. 11d., Expenses, 301*l*. 2s. 1d.; and with last year's balance, a balance in the bank of 355*l*. 3s. 8d., subject to a deduction of 100*l*. 9s. 0d., on account of payment made, and to be met for the year, after Nov. 30 1888. [The association had arranged to give us a full report of the proceedings, but to our great disappointment and regret only a portion of it has reached us, at the time of going to press. As the speech of Sir R. Lethbridge is wanting, we think it better to hold over the full reports till next week—Ed. *O.M.*]

A correspondent writes :—The annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Association was in every respect a complete success. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a numerous, representative, and influential attendance, while the speeches of the leader of the movement dealt with the question in a thorough, ly comprehensive manner. Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., in his opening address, exhibited a perfect mastery of the subject, and amply proved the wisdom of the association in securing his co-operation as chairman. Mr. H. S. King, M. P., was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present in person, but he was represented by the vice-chairman (Mr. Edward Jenkins), who, as he explained, appeared on this occasion in a dual capacity. Not the least weighty of the contributions to the meeting were those received by proxy from the hon. member for Central Hull. Mr. Hugh Watt, one of the Liberal representatives for Glasgow, by his presence and sympathetic observations, evidenced to the outside world the strictly non-party character of the movement. It is a pity that Sir John Gorst was not there to witness the pulverising that his famous speech of June last underwent. Let us hope that he will find time to peruse the detailed account of the proceedings, as well as the masterful pamphlet to which several of the speakers alluded. The Chairman made one statement that will doubtless be particularly gratifying to members of the services both active and retired. We refer to his announcement respecting the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department. It appears that, so far from having broken away from the general body of the Uncovenanted officials, the Engineers are in hearty accord with the parent Association, and anxious to prove the solidarity of the two bodies. These separate operations of the Engineers so far from being antagonistic would seem to be advantageous to the common interests of entire services. Provided all work for the same end the more associations there are the better. For our part we should like to see branches of the Central Organisation formed in Bedford, Bath, Cheltenham, and other places, the populations of which include a considerable Anglo-Indian element. Public opinion needs to be educated in the provinces as much as in the metropolis, and if the idea we have suggested is practicable, as we think it is, we trust the London Committee will take it into their consideration. The "poor native" argument, of which so much was made by that astute debater, Sir John Gorst, was easily disposed of by Mr. Jenkins, and we suspect it will have a very different reception in Parliament if the Under Secretary of State for India is bold enough to trot it out again. The evidence on this branch of the subject that is mentioned in the Simla pamphlet, and reproduced in the *precis* prepared by the London Committee, will, we think, make Sir John Gorst very reluctant to repeat this argument in the House of Commons. Not less important was the satisfactory answer given on Wednesday afternoon to Mr Courtney's theory based on the fall of (some) prices. Our readers will remember the impression made by this argument, sprung upon the House just before the division took place, and when there was no opportunity of proving its fallaciousness. High as Mr. Courtney's authority as a statistician may be, it is satisfactory to know that men of, to say the least equal reputation, are entirely opposed to his sweeping assertion as to 400*l*. going as far to-day as 500*l*. did twenty years ago. Among those who differ from Mr. Courtney's opinion are several of the leading members of the Statistical Society. Of course the proposition, introduced with characteristic self-complacency by the Chairman of Committees at the end of a debate to which he had not condescended to listen, is true with regard to a limited number of articles, but that it should be advanced by such a man as Mr. Courtney as a serious answer to the case of the Uncovenanted Service is not a little surprising. One other point in the speeches delivered at the meeteng in Pall Mall deserves attention—namely, the claim put forward for considerate treatment from the authorities on the ground of the unexceptionable manner in which the Uncovenanted movement has throughout been conducted. There is some talk of asking the Secretary of State for India to receive a deputation of M. P.'s and other friends of the Association. We hope that if an interview with Viscount Cross can be arranged the fact referred to will be prominently brought under his lordship's notice. The hopeful and moderate tone of the meeting is, we venture to think, a good augury for the ultimate success of the movement. We should not omit to mention the deep regret expressed at the recent lamented death of Mr. W. Clark, to whose exertions the Association owes so much. His friends will be glad of the opportunity afforded to them of showing in a practical way their sympathy with his bereaved widow.

THE RED SEA COSSACKS.

Advices from Rome state that the Atchinoff expedition, after spending two or three weeks at Tadjurah, is about to re-embark and to seek more hospitable climes. The natives at Tadjurah do not like the Cossacks, and have made Atchinoff and his followers as uncomfortable as possible. Both King Menelek of Shoa and the Sultan of Aussa have stuck to the treaty they concluded with the Italians, and have not allowed the Cossack Expedition to proceed by way of their territory to Abyssinia. It is expected that it will now return to Russia. Some strange revelations concerning this unsuccessful *coup* of Muscovite diplomatic genius will (the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states) shortly be published.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd March at compared with the statement of the 23rd Feb., 1889 :—

	Feb. 23. Rs.	March 2. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,79,210	49,34,555
do. do. at Branches	32,77,222	38,70,516
Other Deposits	2,27,05,700	2,11,84,041
Post Bills	10,579	9,278
Cash Credits undrawn	2,95,414	2,22,622
Rs.	4,40,18,325	4,31,71,012
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	37,94,398	30,87,491
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	24,16,188	25,30,075
Loans on Security of do	1,14,81,348	1,27,04,[illegible]
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,240	4,050
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,70,35,042	1,61,50,356
Stamps, &c.	25,825	25,935
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,10,893 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,25,815	3,25,893
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,69,[illegible]36	1,75,763
Cash and Currency Notes	[illegible]5,66,712	69,66,748
	4,40,18,325	4,31,71,012

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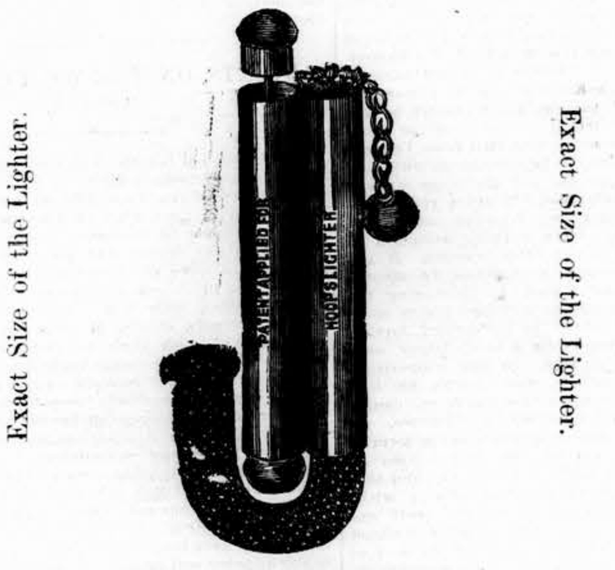
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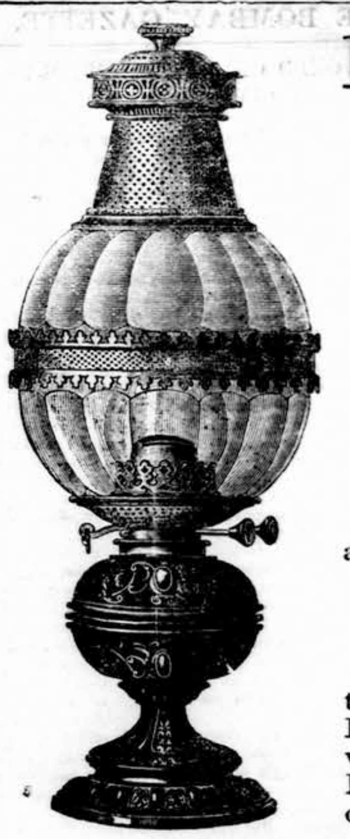

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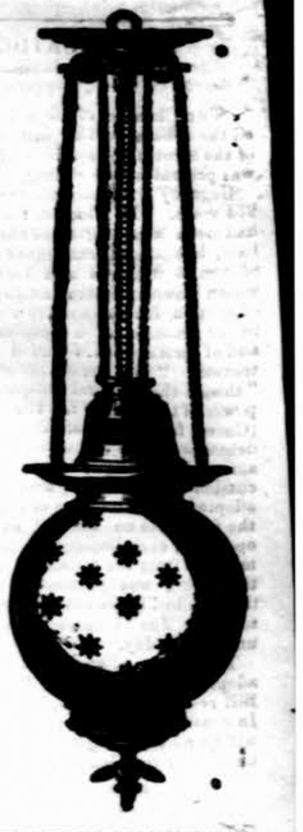

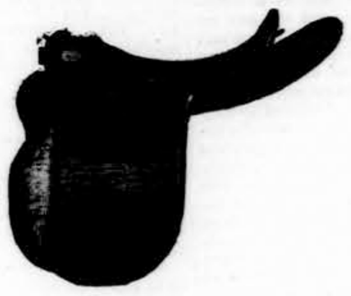

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